**Weather**

Cloudy weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 78.4 and the minimum 64.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 88.1 and 55.8.

# The China Press
# 大陸報

**The Mail Box**

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. Pre. Wilson, tomorrow, Ord. and Reg. 6 p.m.

FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Dongola, Tuesday.

FROM America and Europe, Str. Pre. Jefferson, Tuesday.

FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Azay le Rideau, Monday.

NO. 3317 VOL XII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. in China" "with special marks privileges for transmission 壬戌年五月初二日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1922 大正十一年五月二十八日第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

## LONDON TIMES SEES HOPE IN WU'S PLAN TO REVIVE CHINA

### 'Biggest Figure' There Since Revolution'

### CHANCE FOR AID

### British Industry Is Urged To Turn Attention To East

*(Reuter's Special Service)*

London, May 27.—With the reservation that the reorganisation of a great country like China is difficult and that large results cannot be expected immediately, a long article, which is given prominence in the Times, presents a hopeful picture of China's recovery. In conclusion the article says: "Let the new Government show a practical capacity and foreign Governments, through the Consortium, will supply whatever money may be deemed essential.

Commenting on this article in the course of an editortal, the Times says that British industry has the strongest reasons for turning its attention to the trade potentialities of China, and points out that despite her deplorable domestic conditions, China's foreign trade has persistently expanded, promising an indennite extension with settled conditions and improved communications.

"Desirable results seem more possible than at any time since the Revolution," the editorial states, "for a doer of deeds has arisen who fears n foe, and if General Wu Pei-fu's judgment is equal to his valor we may hope for a speedy improvement in the great land in which he is the out-standing figure."

## *Urga Landowners Told They Must Surrender Deeds*

*(Reuter's Pacific Service)*

Peking, May 27.—The Mongolian Government has notified the foreign landowners of Urga that they must surrender their title-deeds, for which they will receive 30-year leases, subject to payment of rent and taxes. The Government reserves the right to increase these at any time that conditions improve.

This comes as the final blow to business men who have faced the change from thriving times at the beginning of the year to impossible conditions, and it is believed that this is attributable to the influence of Moscow through Russian advisors, who dominate the Urga Government.

In addition to Chinese many Russian and several American and British concerns are affected by this threat of confiscation. It is believed that if it is carried out, it will lead to a protest to the Waichiaopu, as in the eyes of foreign powers Mongolia is still an integral part of China.

## *Russia To Buy Seeds In Germany*

*(Rosta News Agency)*

Moscow, May 18.—The Ukrainian foreign trade commissioner, Mr. Bron, who returned from Berlin last month, has told an interviewer that extensive arrangements have been made in Berlin for purchasing European food and seeds. Negotiations also have been completed for the formation of a mixed Ukrainian-German corporation for exporting Russian waste metals.

A Ukrainian-German transport forwarding company will soon commence operations, having already secured warehouses in Odessa. Negotiations are proceeding for the supply of agricultural machinery and technical equipment to the Ukraine. Agreements are being completed for numerous agricultural concessions. Mr. Bron sees great opportunities of attracting foreign capital.

Several conferences in Berlin outlined important financial operations for facilitating Ukrainian trade and export. The chief difficulty in transport will be greatly mitigated by negotiating with Poland for transit through Poland.

Germany particularly needs Ukrainian ores, which are also sought by other groups in different countries, but Germany outbids others by twenty or thirty percent. The Ukrainian-German trade is developing rapidly.

## Sues Her Father For $600,000 Damages

Mrs Virginia Saucer

MRS. Virginia Giroux Saucer, of Los Angeles, who has filed suit against her father, Joseph L. Giroux, millionaire mining man, for $600,000, alleging libel. Her mother, Mrs. Rebecca Giroux, now dead, was divorced by Giroux twenty-seven years ago. Last June, in Nevada, the father shot and killed George Giroux, supposed to have been his son. Giroux, it is said, denied the relationship and pleaded self-defense, declaring the other man had tried to blackmail him of $25,000. Mrs. Saucer says her suit is intended to vindicate her mother and dead brother.

## NEW FERRY BOAT IS LAUNCHED FOR NANKING SERVICE

### Kiangnan Dock Puts Out Modern Craft For Rail Line

The new finely modelled steel twin-screw ferry steamer An-Ning, built to the order of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway for service on the river between Pukow and Nanking, was successfully launched yesterday afternoon from the yards of the builders, the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works.

The An-Ning is expected to make a speed of 12 knots. The railway company were represented by Captain Shar, Superintendent of Wharves and Ferries, and Mr. Alston of the Engineering Department. The wife of Mr. Alston gracefully performed the launching ceremony, and the guests thereafter adjourned to the luncheon room, and success was drunk to the ship.

This is the second ferry steamer which has been completed recently for the same owners.

Tomorrow, at 3:30 p.m. the fourth Japanese steamer for service on the rapids above Ichang will be launched from the same dockyard.

## *Drys Unite To Re-elect Volstead*

*(China Press Service)*

Milwaukee, Wis., May 26.—Prohibition workers announced the concentration of temperance forces on Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Nebrsaka, Michigan and North and South Dakota to re-elect Volstead, whom they say the "wets" desire to defeat for the psychological effect on the nation.

## *20 Dead, 250 Hurt By Picric Acid Blast In Austria*

*(Reuter's Service)*

Vienna, May 26.—It is now reported that 20 persons were killed and 250 injured by the explosion in Blamau, Lower Austria, due to the ignition of picric acid in a

### GOING UP!

"What's in a name?" inquired W. Shakespeare, Esq., several years ago.

Which is by way of announcing the fact the newly organised elevator (lift) men's society here has been labelled "The Up and Down Association."

These pilots of the popular step-saving device—said to number 1,000 in Shanghai and adjacent districts—are having a meeting today to perfect their organisation.

## The Crane Incident

### *(Merely In Case Of A Misunderstanding)*

### BY THOMAS F. MILLARD

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS,

Sir:—There are some statements in the accounts published in today's isue of The CHINA PRESS regarding Mr. Charles R. Crane which, taken in connection with the incident of his reported conviction by a French military court in Damascus, will unless corrected reflect unjustly upon a distinguished American citizen.

In the editorial appendage to the news telegrams the statement is made that in 1909 while "en route to his post (at Peking) he (Crane) made a speech at San Francisco that was unfavorably received by the Administration and was recalled before he could sail." That statement is inaccurate. It is true that on the eve of sailing from San Francisco in 1909 Mr. Crane was recalled to Washington by then Secretary of State Knox for consultations. Mr. Crane did return to Washington and after discussions with Mr. Knox tendered his resignation as Minister to China.

In view of the prominence of Mr. Crane and the unusual occasion of his recall to Washington, the incident made somewhat of a sensation; and the press correspondents at Washington were deeply interested to discover the reasons. The State Department pursued its usual cryptic method in respect to publicity, leaving the correspondents to dig the "story" out of circumstances as well as they could.

As a result, several more or less circumstantial versions of the affair were broadcasted by the American press. One of those versions, and the one which perhaps because it was more plausible seemed to obtain wider credulity, was to the effect that an alleged interview given by Mr. Crane to a Chicago newspaper was regarded as a diplomatic indiscretion and had brought a reprimand from Secretary Knox, whereupon Mr. Crane resigned.

This version was untrue; as were other versions then published. Mr. Crane had not given the alleged interview, nor had the newspaper in question even published such an interview. What happened was that the Washington correspondent of the newspaper had in a private talk with Mr. Crane gleaned certain impressions and information, which he then had used as a basis for a press despatch, but without quoting Mr. Crane or in any way intimating that the story came from Mr. Crane; indeed, Mr. Crane's name was not mentioned in the story. That and that alone constitutes the foundation for the "interview" theory of the Crane-Knox incident thirteen years ago. The article was published about six weeks before Mr. Crane's "recall" from San Francisco. At the time, so far as I remember, it was not even suggested that any speech made by Mr. Crane at San Francisco was related to the incident.

I believe that I know as much about that incident as any person except perhaps Secretary Knox and a few other men. To this day the inner truth about the incident remains obscure; that is, the real reason why Mr. Knox caused Mr. Crane to resign. Time however has conclusively demonstrated one thing: that any discredit which might lie in the circumstances is not attached to Mr. Crane. At the time he chose to "take his medicine" quietly; but among informed persons it long ago became established that Mr. Crane was in that matter a vicarious sacrifice. That the incident in no way impaired Mr. Crane's reputation and position is shown by the fact that he later was offered Cabinet and Ambassadorial posts by the Government, which he declined; later to accept several appointments of a humane character, and then the place of American Minister to China at the earnest request of President Wilson. Mr. Knox is dead and cannot now speak for himself in the matter: but about three years ago Mr. Knox expressed to me regret about his part in the so-called Crane incident of 1909, and it is known that Mr. Knox at times privately spoke of that incident as one of the matters in his long and on the whole honorable official career which he most keenly regreted.

With reference to this incident in Syria, some facts may throw light on the matter. The world now is hearing a good deal about the Englishman, Lawrence, who by his intimate knowledge of the Near Eastern peoples rendered service to the cause of the Allies in the war. Before the war few people had heard of Lawrence. Likewise, few people have known that Charles R. Crane is of living Americans one of the most intimate students of the Mohammedan world. In the course of many visits to those regions Mr. Crane has established a close intimacy with the leaders of thought there. Mr. Crane has given liberally of his fortune to extend education in the Near East; he is a trustee of Robert College at Constantinople, and a patron of several other beneficial institutions in that region. Mr. Crane's interest in and knowledge of those countries extends back for twenty-five or more years.

To get a background for this present incident of Mr. Crane's alleged "conviction" in Damascus, one must return to the peace conference at Paris, and the effort promoted

(Continued on Page 8)

## AMERICANS TO VISIT GRAVE OF GEN. WARD TODAY

### Memorial Day To Be Officially Observed Tuesday

Continuing the custom, begun a year ago, of holding annual pilgrimages to the tomb of Gen. Frederick Ward in connection with the American Memorial Day observance, about seventy members of the American Legion will go to Sungkiang today to pay homage to the American soldier who organised 'The Ever Victorious Army' at the time of the Taiping uprising sixty-odd years ago, and for whom the American Legion is named.

The official observance of Memorial Day will take place on Tuesday morning when a parade from the Race Course to Bubbling Well Cemetery will be held followed by a program of exercises after which the grave of some two hundred American soldiers and sailors will be covered with flowers.

Accompany the party going to Sungkiang today will be a group of Chinese dignitaries including Mr. S. K. Chen, Chief Secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and representatives of Gen. Ho Feng-lin, Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai.

The party is to leave Shanghai from Shanghai North station on the 9 o'clock train. After arriving at Sungkiang at 10:50 o'clock the pilgrims will proceed to General Ward's grave where addresses will be delivered by Mr. E. S. Cunningnam, American Consul-General; Capt. W. I. Eisler, Commandant of the Shanghai Post of the American Legion and by Maj. C. P. Holcomb, Acting United States District Attorney.

A squad from the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will fire a salute over the grave after which 'Taps' will be sounded. The party will leave Sungkiang at 5:40 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Memorial Day parade is to form at the Race Course at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. And in the line of march headed by the Municipal band will be sailors and marines from American warcraft in port and the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

The parade and the ceremonies following will be under the direction of Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul General. The service at Bubbling Well Cemetery will be opened with prayer by Mr. Luther Freeman, Pastor of the Community Church. Then following a selection of the band, Captain Richardson of the U. S. S. Albany will give the Memorial Day address. The benediction will be asked by the Rev. C. L. Boynton. At the close of Captain Richardson's address members of the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will fire a volley over the graves and 'Taps' will be sounded after which the graves will be decorated.

## Prominent Women Attend Pan-American Conference

IN attendance at the Pan-American Conference of Women at Baltimore were prominent women from many countries. Momentous problems of world affairs were considered by the delegates. In this group are delegates from three countries. From left to right (top) you see Mrs. G. Pastoriza Flores, Miss Wilhelmina Santos and Miss Hilda Viteri, delegates from Ecuador. Those in the front row are Miss Ruby Guiterrez and Mrs. M. F. Gonzales, delegates from Paraguay, and Miss Laura Meneses and Mrs. C. De Pinillos, both from Cuba.

## *Great Interest Shown By Pacific Lands Over Pan-Pacific Conference*

### Strong Delegations Expected To Attend Commercial Confab At Honolulu From Various Countries Interested

The official agenda and program for the Pan-Pacific Union's commercial conference, to be held in Honolulu beginning October 25, has been received by the American Commercial Attache here, together with information indicating that the forthcoming assembly of commercial men is arousing considerable interest in all Pacific lands.

Already tentative acceptances have been received from a number of leading financial and commercial men of most of the Pacific countries and a large attendance is expected. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will send a strong delegation under the leadership of Mr. Wallace Alexander, president of the organisation.

Great interest in the conference is being shown in Japan and a party of prominent commercial men will attend the meetings from the islands. It is expected that China will send a representation and Sir Denison Miller, of Australia, has written that he will be present or will send a representative of the Commonwealth Bank.

PROGRAM GIVEN

The official program of the conference is given as follows:

Opening Day—October 25—General Topic—Significant Pan-Pacific Commercial Problems of My Country. (One speaker from each country to give a brief paper.)

Second Day—October 26—General Topic—Communication and Transportation. 1. Survey of existing cable and wireless facilities, with suggestions for meeting present deficiencies.

2. Establishment of lower special rates, fixing responsibility and granting general improved facilities for the press.

3. An analysis of present trade routes and the development of possible new routes.

4. Desirability of free zones or free ports in Pacific lands.

Third Day—October 27—General Topic—Development and conservation of natural resources.

1. Methods to be employed in saving the Pan-Pacific fisheries.

2. Development of Pan-Pacific fuel resources in order to provide for future expansion of Pacific industry and transportation.

3. Steps to be taken towarc prevention of crises in the world rice and sugar situation.

Fourth Day—October 30—General Topic—Finance and Investments.

1. Measures to be followed for relieving exchange difficulties.

2. The need for greater uniformity in bills of exchange and other commercial documents.

3. Terms of credit in Pan-Pacific area as an aid to foreign trade.

4. Standardisation of trade certificates. How to insure reliability.

Fifth Day—October 31—(Last Session)—General Topic—Internation relations in the Pan-Pacific area.

1. Arbitration of commercial misunderstandings.

2. The need for co-operation among the various agencies interested in Pan-Pacific Problems.

3. Reports of special committees.

4. Resolutions including recommendations for legislation.

ENTERTAINMENT PLANS

The entertainment program is to be as follows:

Tuesday, October 24—Reception of wharf, autos provided by trustees of Union and their friends. Lunch with individual citizens or at Moana. Surfing in the afternoon.

Evening: Pan-Pacific Union Welcoming dinner at hotel.

Wednesday, October 25—Morning: Session at Palace. Noon: Lunch at Ad Club. Afternoon: Session at Palace.

Thursday, October 26—Morn-

(Continued on Page 6)

## POOTUNG STRIKE GROWING INTO BOYCOTT MOVE

### Circulars Distributed In Settlement Call For Ban On Japanese Goods

The Nikka Cotton Mill strike in Pootung, which began simply as a strike, bids fair to develop into a strong revival of the anti-Japanese boycott movement of three years ago, according to indications yesterlay.

It was believed on Thursday that negotiations between strikers and employes had begun to show signs of the approach of a settlement. Yesterday, however, the conferences appeared to break down and simultaneously there appeared in the Settlement, as well as in Pootung, several varieties of circulars calling for support of the strike and advocating the boycott of Japanese goods.

China was first the victim of the Japanese militarists, the circulars declare, next she suffered at the hands of Japanese diplomats, and now the country appears to be about to fall under the axe of the Japanese capitalists. The strikers call for assistance on the part of all Chinese in Shanghai.

## *World Encircling Fliers Await 'Plane*

*(French Wireless through Reuter)*

Paris, May 26.—Major W. T. Blake did not leave Le Bourget aerodrome today on the world flight as he is waiting for the arrival of his machine from England.

Paris, May 26.—The President was present today at an aviation meeting at Le Bourget aerodrome. The principal competitors were Fonk, Fronval, Sadi Lecointe and Nungesser.

The French Aero Club awarded its usual prize for the most remarkable performance to the pilot, Delrieu, who carried out 122 flights in 1921, totalling 4bo flying hours.

## NO VERIFICATION OF CRANE TRIAL, CONSUL IN DENIAL

### Ex-Minister Says Syrians Want British Or U. S. Mandate

*(China Press Service)*

Paris, May 26.—Officials in the Foreign Office said that the troubles in Syria were provoked by Charles R. Crane's visit there and his injudicious talk "but had received no information with regard to his trial and sentence."

Mr. Crane, who is at present in Paris said:

"The Syrians want an American mandate if they can get it. If they cannot they will take a British mandate.

"They are not willing to be governed by the French."

*(French Wireless through Reuter)*

Paris, May 26.—Chas. R. Crane, the former American Minister to China, is at present in Paris, although certain newspapers have published an erroneous report of his conviction by the Damascus Tribunal.

The American Consul at Beirut denies that Mr. Crane adopted an incorrect attitude while in Syria.

## MAILS ARRIVING FROM U. S. AND LEAVING TUESDAY

### Steamer President Wilson Is Sailing And Jefferson Is Coming In

The next mail for the United States is to be dispatched tomorrow from the American Post Office and will go on the steamer President Wilson, formerly the Empire State, early Tuesday morning. Both ordinary and registered mail for this vessel will close at the American Post Office at 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The President Wilson is due in from Hongkong this afternoon and will dock at the China Merchants' Lower wharf about 4 o'clock. The vessel is to arrive in San Francisco by way of Japanese ports and Honolulu on June 18.

The next incoming mail from America is due in on the President Jefferson, formerly the Wenatchee, on Tuesday. This steamer has 1,321 sacks of mail for this port. Following the President Jefferson mail from America will arrive on the Empress of Russia and the President Lincoln, formerly the Hoosier State, next Saturday.

## *Gary In Favor Of Tax On Sales*

*(China Press Service)*

New York, May 26.—E. H. Gary, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, speaking before that organisation advocated that Congress take the tariff question out of politics and play no favorites in its tendency to regulate the nation's affairs.

He said that the sales tax should be substituted for the income tax. He declared that the soldier bonus should be held up until the nation is less severely burdened financially.

## WU AND TSAO PLEDGE QUICK RETURN OF RY. EQUIPMENT

### Promise To Restore Peking-Mukden Line

### FIGHT UNLIKELY

### Not Believed Chang Will Contest This Issue

BY JOSEF W. HALL

*Staff Correspondent the China Press*

Paotingfu, May 27.—General Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun have given their pledge to the Ministry of Communications that the Peking-Mukden railway rolling stock stolen by Chang Tso-lin will be returned shortly. It is not believed that Chang will risk a fight over this issue.

*(Reuter Pacific Service)*

Peking, May 27.—Chinese officials consider Mr. Kao Eng-hung's arrival at Peking and his assumption of the Communications portfolio as a triumph for President Hsu Shih-chang's astute politics which has outwitted Messrs. Tsao Yu-lin, Tuan Chih-jui and Liang Shih-yi and General Chang Tso-lin and is now engaged in meeting a situation more threatening than any previous opposition by reason of General Wu Pei-fu's intention to recall the Old Parliament.

General Wu Pei-fu recently stated his intention to have a new President appointed and said that efforts were being made to fill Cabinet vacancies with his friends so that he should not throw out the Cabinet when he had completed his military task, adding that he did not intend Mr. Kao Eng-hung at present to take up a portfolio.

STAYS IN PAOTINGFU

Mr. Kao Eng-hung remained at Paotingfu for several days. Meanwhile, it is alleged, representations were made to General Wu Pei-fu to the effect that it was essential to establish a nominally stable Government in order to secure funds to meet the Dragon Festival liabilities, for which reason the vacant portfolios of Communications and Finance must be filled. Finally, General Wu gave way on condition that the appointments were only acting and thus one step was gained in the direction of prolonging the life of the present Administration.

There remains the question of the Old Parliament, which is generally viewed as a direct challenge to the President's position. In this connection, it is alleged that Peking is diligently seeking a compromise and the rival parties are engaged in the keenest intrigues. President Hsu's opponents urge the appointment of General Wang Shih-chen as President, General Chen Chiung-ming as Vice-President and General Chin Yung-peng as Premier by the Old Parliament, while the other side counters with the suggestion of drawing General Wu's teeth by appointing General Tsao Kun Vice-President.

COMPLETING WORK

Meanwhile, General Wu is steadily completing his military work uninfluenced by propaganda and is merely taking a cursory interest in politics, while the members of the Old Parliament are going ahead with the plan of reassembling as soon as the necessary preparatory measures can be carried out. General Wu will probably bring about important military developments in the near future, after which he intends to turn his attention to more peaceful and, perhaps, more difficult problems, such as reunification.

*(China Press Correspondence)*

Paotingfu, May 27.—Lu Yung-ting, the former bandit leader of the Kwangsi forces, is returning to his former province from which he has received pledges of loyalty on the part of certain factions.

His departure to raise his former armies again against the southern troops of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has the approval of Wu Pei-fu but on certain conditions.

Lu is required to guarantee that while he is to have a free hand in restoring order in Kwangsi, he shall stop there and not try to force himself on Kwangtung.

Lu has departed for Kwangsi by way of Kiangsi Province where he is expected to aid materially in relieving the pressure of the

Kwangtung armies that have made considerable inroads into that province.

*(Eastern News Agency)*

Canton, May 26.—A Shaokwan telegram published by the Min chih News Agency states that a flying column of the Kuangtung troops under the command of General Huang Shih-wei, the left flank of the expeditionary forces advanced round to the west of Nichtsu on May 19 and engaged in battle with the Kiangsi troops in the districts of Chungyihsien and Haominghsien.

The Kiangsi troops retreated in the direction of Shangyu. The Kuangtung troops then captured Chungyi on May 20. General Li Lieh-chun has already captured the fortified passes of the Tayuling.

In the districts of Lingtuhsien, Huilkang and Hsingkuohsien in Kiangsi, "self-governing troops" suddenly rose in rebellion on May 19 and declared their independence. In consequence, Prefectural Governors of the three districts above mentioned are reported to have run away.

Canton, May 26.—All division commanders, including Yeh Chu and Chen Chiung-kuang, who are under direct control of General Chen Chiung-ming, have issued a circular telegram dated May 22. The gist of the telegram follows:

"We were surprised when we received the news that Dr. Sun Yat-sen relieved General Chen Chiung-ming of the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung troops. Accordingly, we have now returned to Canton.

"We have served General Chen for more than ten years, and the troops under our command will never obey orders from any other than General Chen himself. It is only natural that the troops, which now have no commander, should fall into disorder, thus destroying the foundation of the Canton Government.

"It is therefore earnestly to be hoped that the President of the Southern Government, with the object of controling the whole situation in the South-west, will reappoint General Chen Chiung-ming as Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung troops."

*(Chung Mei Service)*

Peking, May 24.—The appointment of General Wang Hui-ching to be Inspector-General of the three special districts of Charhar, Jehol, and Sui-yuan, where he could stand ready to fall upon the flank of any force attack from the north, especially from Mukden way, is reported as having been passed by the President and referred to the Cabinet for action. This action will stick a thorn in the side of the Mukden War-Lord in case it is found expedient to retain him in his post of Governor of the Three Eastern Provinces. Chang Tso-lin who is today still within the limits of Chihli Provinces, causing the inhabitants of Chingwangtao, both foreign and Chinese, tremendous anxiety, would be unable to repeat such a menacing of the welfare of the Metropolitan Province with the forces of Wang Hui-ching lying in position to fall upon him from Jehol.

The changed state in the Three Eastern Provinces is the main reason given for the appointment of General Wang Hui-ching, whose administration of the Metropolitan District during the recent disturbances was a very well conducted affair, and the organisation of the police to prevent disturbances in the city was much admired. In addition to this reason it is said that the frequent invasions by the Russian and Mongolian bandits have made the appointment of a strong man necessary.

Contrary to reports Chang Tso-lin has not yet sent his troops back to Mukden. He has at least fifty thousand men inside the wall while he himself is reported to be waiting the arrival of General Wu Pei-fu. The report is true but Chang Tso-lin is waiting in his private train with steam constantly up. The two engines are on the Mukdenward end of it and his actions in the last few days have not indicated that he is very keen to look horns with Wu Pei-fu.

The police of Chinwangtao have been disarmed by the soldiers of Chang Tso-lin, who are now in possession of the town, which 5,000 of them occupy. They have taken possession of the railway station.

Chang Tso-lin himself is east of Chinwangtao with 30,000 trops. The remaining 20,000 are at Shanhaikwan, well entrenched and well equipped, except for field pieces. Several Fengtien planes have been flying over the Chinese cruisers who were ready to bombard the tracks and cut off the retreat of Chang Tso-lin to Mukden, but were told to wait developments.

## *Chang Will Give His Reasons For Independence Move*

*(Dah Tong News Bureau)*

Peking, May 27.—A circular telegram is expected to be issued soon by Chang Tso-lin, setting forth the reasons for his independence move. In the message Chang will advocate the organisation of a federation of self-governments in Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet, to be given great concessions for local autonomy. It is understood that Chang has already reached some understanding with the princes of Manchuria and Mongolia.

Chang has not yet returned to Mukden. The Fengtien troops at Shanhaikwan are digging trenches and erecting camps, indicating intention to remain there permanently. An order has been given by General Wu Pei-fu to advance against them.

A large number of students of military colleges and schools in Peking have been invited by Chang to proceed to Mukden. They will replace the old and disabled officers in the Fengtien army.

## *Chinese Press Telegrams On The Situation*

Shanhaikuan is still occupied by Chang Tso-lin. The Chihli troops have arrived at Changli. A detachment of foreign troops has left Tangshan to proceed Northward. The bridge at Shaho will be repaired by tomorrow (May 27). A bridge at Tangho has been destroyed and this act is regarded by the Diplomatic Corps as a violation in principle of treaty stipulations.

A body of Fengtien troops has arrived at Lienfengshan, Peitaiho, and has disarmed the police stationed there as the guards of the foreign community. A protest will be lodged with the Waichiaopu regarding this action.

Fortifications have been erected by the Fengtien soldiers in the vicinity of Peitaiho and Chinwangtao with a view of setting up a strong barrier against any army intending to attack Manchuria.

Chao En-hsuan, former viceroy of Manchuria, has proposed to Hsu Shih-chang, the Peking President, that the Fengtien troops be placed under the command of General Wu Tsun-sheng and that Chang Tso-lin be given a post in which he will not be able to wield military influence of a significant nature.

It is reported that Chang Tso-lin has placed an order with a Danish firm for the purchase of a big plant for the manufacture of rifles. This is taken as an indication that Chang Tso-lin is still planning a serious offensive. The General Staff has asked the Danish Legation Minister to suppress this contract.

It is reported that Chang Tso-lin has sent a new detachment of Fengtien soldiers which arrived at Liushouying, this side of the Wall, on the night of May 25. A detachment of foreign troops has left by a special train for Shanhaikuan to verify this report.

A mandate was issued on May 26 for the dismissal of Chung Shih-ming from the post of Minister of Finance.

Owing to the persistent persuasion of Hsu Shih-chang, Wang Shih-chen has announced his intention of accepting the premiership after the Dragon Boat Festival. Wu Pei-fu has suggested that in case Wang should finally decline the offer, Chin Yun-peng again be appointed premier.

According to a set of new regulations drawn by the Ta Li Yuan (Supreme Court) for regulating trade unions, any trade union whose members possess technical skill cannot be dissolved on the ground of the union being corrupt, the one remedy being confined to reorganisation.

Ex-President Li Yuan-hung has telegraphed to Hsu Shih-chang, the Peking President, that he will not emerge from his retirement to take part again in politics.

Li Ching-fang left Peking on May 25 as a delegate of the Old Parliament en route for Shanghai. His mission is to induce the M.P.'s residing at Shanghai to go up to the capital.

A circular telegram has been sent by Tung Kang, the new Minister of Finance, instructing the provincial financial authorities to make a point of remitting regularly to Peking the taxes collected in the provinces instead of withholding them. General Wu Pei-fu has promised to instruct the authorities at Hupeh to carry out this order.

As a result of the conference held at Paoting, instructions were issued on the 25th for the despatch of reinforcements to Kiangsi.

A joint telegram has been sent by Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu to Dr. Sun Yat-sen on the subject of the conditions for national reunification.

In a telegram sent on the 24th, Tuchun Chen Kuang-yuan reports that Yuling was attacked on the 23rd by the artillery of the Southern forces. The fighting began from 10 a.m. on the 23rd and was not over by the evening of the following day. The Kwangtung troops have also opened their attack at Chinglungyu and Lienkuan.

On the 21st General Li Lieh-chun captured Tienmashan. Huang Dah-wei, another Kwangtung Commander, has occupied Tsungyuhsien and other districts after defeating a large Northern force. The general offensive campaign was launched on the 24th, the points of attack being Tayu and Nanan.

A memorandum has been submitted by Lu Yung-ting, former High Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, recommending the appointment of Chen Chiung-ming as the Tuchun of Kwangtung, and stating that he expects to revive his former influence in Kwangsi.

Lin Hu has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangsi forces.

It is reported that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has named five conditions under which Chen Chiung-ming will be reinstated in the former ranks of which he has been deprived, and that one of these conditions is the undertaking of providing the necessary funds for the Punitive Expedition. Chen is said to have declined to comply with this condition.

### RUSS TIMBER TRUST

*(Rosta News Agency)*

Moscow, May 18.—A White Russian timber trust has been founded for exploiting timber resources in the provinces of Volhynia, Kiev, Todolia, Chernigov and Kremenchug.

## LAW SCHOOL OF CHINA ISSUES A NEW QUARTERLY

### Annual Announcement Of The Institution Also Is Brought Out

In connection with the issuance of the 1922—23 annual announcement of The Comparative Law School of China—the Law Department of Soochow University—a new venture in the form of a quarterly publication, The China Law Review is published. It is believed that this undertaking will be of value, not only to those directly identified with The Comparative Law School of China, but also will be of interest to the legal fraternity generally.

Included in the contents of volume 1, No. 1 of the new quarterly are 'Comments on Current Events' giving in brief outline late developments of court procedure and other matters of interest to the legal profession. 'The Court System of China' is a masterly exposition of juridicial procedure in China, being a lecture in Chinese by Mr. Hsu .Chien, former Minister of Justice and now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Canton. The translation was done by Mr. H. T. Chen and the article was edited by Dr. H. C. Mei.

Other subjects dealt with in the initial number of the new quarterly are: "American Bar Association Meeting at Cincinnatti," "Our Brethren Overseas" by Mr. John W. Davis, "Law Rulings in China Today," Editorials, Book Reviews and Recent Court Decisions. Half of the new quarterly is published in English and the other half in Chinese.

## Correspondence

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS,

Sir: Having read the notice appeared in your today's issue regarding Messrs. J. V. Pereira and C. A. Pereira respectively, and I wish to inform that this notice was published by the initiative of Mr. E. J. Scorrar, Brazilian Assessor in the Mixed Court, and it was to contradict certain rumors around town that Mr. J. V. Pereira is the Vice-Consul and Mr. C. A. Pereira, the Secretary of this Consulate.

These gentlemen are not officials of this Consulate.

Mr. C. A. Pereira has served and he is the Consul's personal and private secretary.

Thanking you in advance for inserting this in your valuable paper.

I am, yours etc.,
MANUEL DA VEIGA MENEZES,
Consul for Braz.
Shanghai, May 27, 1922.

CHIN CHIN, the pagoda of pifile, appears exclusively in THE EVENING STAR every afternoon. If you are not one of the 1,700 with whom CHIN CHIN has become a daily habit you're missing a lot of fun.

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Book on "Dog Diseases, their Care and How to Feed."
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Made from the juice of fresh fruits, make delightful cooling drinks that are pure and wholesome and that have all the fresh flavour of the fruits from which they are produced.
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THE POINT HOTEL
By THE RIVERSIDE
Supplying the very best Food in China, prepared by a French Chef from the Finest Materials Money can buy.
Under its New Management you will find the Point to be a friendly, cheery, cool & cozy and thoroughly respectable Dinner and Dance resort.
A LIVELY JAZZ BAND
WHOSE LEADER WAS COMPLIMENTED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HONGKONG
PHONE FOR A TABLE TO EAST 4-9-4

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THE form furnished by the commissioner for annual statements indicates the thoroughness of this supervision by the State. It is a bulky portfolio 12 by 18½ inches with 46 pages and cover containing over 400 specific questions and nineteen exhibits covering every loan, investment and policy of the company. It is, in effect, a cross-examination of the company's management and is so compiled that it will at once disclose any weakness in a company's condition or any use of funds contrary to law.
SUCH effective legal supervision performs a service for policyholders to which they are justly entitled. It is right that their accumulated premiums, held by the company, should be subject to conservative legal control. In the absence of any such laws in China, the Asia Life Insurance Company refers with satisfaction to its American charter which places this company without question in the desirable class of safe financial institutions.
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## ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

**Owing to impending alterations to our premises we are holding our Annual Summer Sale earlier than usual.**

**Bargains may be secured in the Drapery, Millinery, Men's Outfitting and Furnishing departments.**

## SALE NOW PROCEEDING

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# 'ORIGINATOR OF RUMORS' MEETS TRAGIC FATE

*(China Press Correspondence)*

Nanchang, May 23.—The bullet riddled body of Shen Yin-nien, teacher in a local primary school, and graduate last year of the Kiangsi First Normal School, lies on exhibition today in Nanyinfang, before the execution hill. The proclamation posted nearby gives the very unsatisfactory explanation that the deceased is the "originator of rumors" and that for this reason he has been shot.

Sunday morning mimeographed posters purporting to be proclamations of a new government and bearing a flaming red seal "The Army of Nanchangese to Overthrow Tuchun Chen" were torn from walls and bulletin boards at various points in the city. They were entirely in Chinese, except, the signature, C. C. Yang, which was in English. They promised early deliverance from the "Robber Tuchun Chen Kuang-yuan," assured the people that as the army of deliverers entered the city not a single leaf of a tree would be disturbed and that no one need have any fear. The people were further called upon for co-operation, and told that the army of 20,000 men was already well on its way to the capital from Melling Pass to the South. Though not expressed the intimation was that the army was that of Li Lieh-chun, which has been variously reported as fighting at Melling, at Kanchow and even at Kian.

Yesterday Yang Chien-chu, third year student of the First Normal School, was arrested and accused of being the C. C. Yang of the proclamation. He denied having had anything to do with the case but admitted that the name C. C. Yang was his name and was intended for him. He told the police this story:

"Shen Yin-nien has been a friend of mine since boyhood. After my marriage to a girl student he was a frequent guest in our home. My wife and he became infatuated in each other so that some time ago I had to send her to my home in the country to get her away from him. He is an ardent sympathiser of the South and was always talking about the coming of Li Lieh-chun. I believe he had this proclamation issued in my name to get rid of me. If you can find my wife she may be able to tell you something more."

The wife was found. Shen had told her the story, in fact had left the tell-tale seal in her hands. The police were not long in getting hold of Shen turning him over to the military.

Nanchang has been living in a world of rumors for several weeks. There has been the exodus usual at times of political stress of those who could get away to Kiukiang or Kuling and the people seem to believe implicitly in the imminent arrival of Li Lieh-chun from the South. Practically all available soldiers have been dispatched to the southern end of the province.

While no definite word has been received from Kanchow in the last two days those best informed are convinced that Tuchun Chen has everything in hand and a letter received from the British Consul at Kiukiang last night reported that from his latest advices there had been no fighting at either Kanchow or Kian.

## *Says Japan Considers Laying Of New Tokio-San Francisco Cable*

Two Japanese barons and members of the House of Peers, K. Uchida and D. Obata, recently arrived in San Francisco stated to newspapermen in an interview there that the business and financial interests of their country are very much alive to the necessity of building a cable line from San Francisco to Yokohama.

"I figure a new cable can be laid at an expense of 35,000,000 yen, or about $17,000,000," said Baron Uchida. "We are promoting the venture in Tokio in connection with New York powerful interests, and I will confer on the subject with Washington, D. C., and New York people."

The two peers are on their way to Paris to represent Japan at the International Parliamentary Commerce Conference, which opens there on May 30 to discuss currency and exchange problems and shipping and bankruptcy laws.

# MUTT & JEFF

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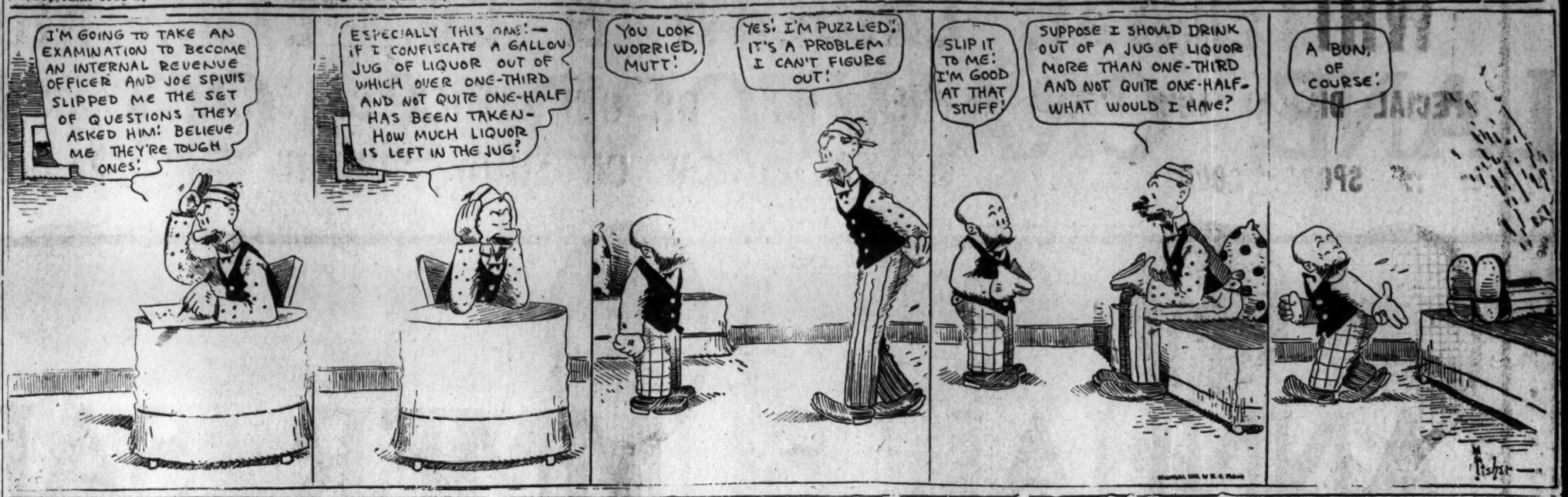
## A Very Logical Answer, We Call It

By Bud Fisher


I'M GOING TO TAKE AN EXAMINATION TO BECOME AN INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICER AND JOE SPIVIS SLIPPED ME THE SET OF QUESTIONS THEY ASKED HIM: BELIEVE ME THEY'RE TOUGH ONES!
ESPECIALLY THIS ONE!— IF I CONFISCATE A GALLON JUG OF LIQUOR OUT OF WHICH OVER ONE-THIRD AND NOT QUITE ONE-HALF HAS BEEN TAKEN— HOW MUCH LIQUOR IS LEFT IN THE JUG?
YOU LOOK WORRIED, MUTT!
YES! I'M PUZZLED! IT'S A PROBLEM I CAN'T FIGURE OUT!
SLIP IT TO ME: I'M GOOD AT THAT STUFF!
SUPPOSE I SHOULD DRINK OUT OF A JUG OF LIQUOR MORE THAN ONE-THIRD AND NOT QUITE ONE-HALF— WHAT WOULD I HAVE?
A BUN, OF COURSE!
Fisher

# *News Brevities*

Mrs. Koo Ven-kwoen announces the engagement on May 27, of her sister Alice L. Chen to Mr. T. B. Chang of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Peters, 17a Quinsan Road.

• • •

Major-General Sir John Fowler, commander of British forces in China, who has just inspected the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, accompanied by Lady Fowler sailed on the s.s. Fengtien yesterday for Tientsin.

• • •

Mr. George Grayrigge, of J. A. Wattie and Company, sailed yesterday for Marseilles on the s.s. Ankgor.

• • •

Mr. H. H. Arnold of Andersen, Meyer and Company left for Hongkong on the s.s. Angkor yesterday.

• • •

Senator Bakhap of Australia was among the passengers sailing on the s.s. Angkor for Hongkong.

• • •

Mrs. Jack Harvey sailed on the s.s. Angkor yesterday for Marseilles for an extended visit in Paris.

• • •

Mrs. F. A. Leitao sailed for Hongkong on the s.s. Angkor yesterday morning.

• • •

The lightweight coin problem comes up for discussion again at no less than four meetings scheduled for today. A number of organisations have decided to ban the "flag" coppers and others are still not committed on the issue. It is hoped to get a unanimous ruling against the coppers by the leading guilds and associations.

• • •

Chinese Post Office employes are holding a meeting today to discuss further the perfection of the recently organised postal employes' union.

• • •

The Tug and Lighters Guild has addressed a communication to the Municipal police complaining that many loafers are hanging about the various jetties in Wayside committing robberies and stealing cargo and asking the police to drive them out of the district.

• • •

The American Post Office will be closed on Memorial Day, Tuesday, May 30, and on Dragon Boat Festival, Wednesday, May 31. Incoming and outgoing mails will be distributed and box holders will have access to their boxes during the usual hours.

• • •

The Monteagle has been taken off the Far Eastern run and the Empress of Japan will be taken off after the next trip here, according to information received by the local offices of the Candian Pacific Steamships, Ltd. The boats will be replaced by the new and larger vessels, the Empress of Canada and the Empress of Australia.

• • •

A general meeting of the members of the American Chamber of Commerce of China will be held Thursday evening, June 1 at 5:15 o'clock, at the Union Club. This meeting is being held to consider the proposed amendments to the by-laws and rules of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, as recommended by the Executive Committee, and such other matters as may come before the meeting.

• • •

Mr. Gilbert McIntosh, son of Mr. Gilbert McIntosh, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission Press in Shanghai, has just received his degree of Bacnelor of Science in Engineering at the University of Glasgow.

• • •

The French cruiser Montcalm after visiting Hongkong and Shanghai has returned to Saigon. After provisioning she will proceed via Penang, Seychelles, Madagascar and Djibouti to Toulon.

• • •

The decision is announced by the Council in this week's Municipal Gazette that a summary of matters considered at the meetings of the Council and Committees will be published in the Gazette of the week following such meetings and that in view of this decision a reversion will be made to the original procedure under which the publication appears on Thursdays, with effect from next week's issue.

• • •

The pleasing program of music for the Horticultural Society's annual Spring flower show, held at the Town Hall Friday, was provided by the British Amateur, not the Municipal, Orchestra as mentioned in yesterday's issue.

• • •

Members of the Y.M.C.A. made an excursion to Dah Zang yesterday by motor bus along the newly constructed road.

• • •

"Two Great Words" will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Mr. James M. Yard before the Sunday Servive League this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

• • •

Mrs. Mei Yu-ying of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kiukiang, will address the Y.M.C.A. on "The Reform of Home Life" on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

• • •

The executive and sectional officers of the British Women's Association and of the executive officers and chairmen and vice-chairmen of the American Woman's Club, together with a few unofficial guests will be entertained at tiffin Tuesday at 30 Route Pichon by Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, newly elected president of the latter organisation. About 84 ladies are expected and a program of informal speeches and music has been planned.

• • •

There was a hearing in the French Mixed Court yesterday of the case wherein six Russians are charged in connection with the Kalee Hotel jewel robbery of last year. The case was adjourned.

• • •

Three men, two of whom were armed with long knives, boarded a boat lying in Hongkew creek between the Hanbury Road and Seward Road jetties Friday night and escaped with $5 after threatening the laodah.

• • •

V. A. Klaichin, unemployed Russian, was brought up in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with being a vagabond and an undesirable. He was arrested at the instance of the Acting Assistant Commissioner for Russian Affairs and was remanded for hearing before the Assessor Ivanoff.

• • •

A chauffeur was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at the Mixed Court yesterday for causing the death of a Chinese, Wong Ah-foo, by running him down on Brennan Road on May 19.

• • •

The steamer Fuhwo, built for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, will be launched tomorrow from the yards of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company at 3:30 p.m.

• • •

A cook employed by Mr. D. Albert at 59 Range Road during 1920 appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on charges of stealing $720 in notes from his employer. The complainant stated that the accused took the money from a drawer in the apartments and absconded. He went to Nanking and on his return here recently was arrested in the French Concession. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The cook declared that he did not take the money himself but that it was stolen by a friend of his who happened to be visiting him. He went to Nanking to try and recover the money.

• • •

The French mail liner Azay le Rideau, with French mails of April 21, left Hongkong yesterday at 3 p.m. and is due to arrive here Tuesday at 2 p.m., docking at the Messageries Maritimes Lower Buoy.

Advertisers in THE EVENING STAR know that they reach that portion of the public which counts. STAR ADS PAY!

## *Washington Arms Meet Cost $250,000*

*(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)*

Washington, May 26.—A statement has been presented showing that the Disarmament Conference cost $252,000.


**Comb Full Of Hair? Use Germol**

GERMOL Makes Scalp Hold Tight to Hair and Stops It from Falling.

Hair falls out because the hair roots are debilitated. Infuse them with renewed vigor, and your hair will stop falling. This is what happens when you use GERMOL, the newly discovered hair-root strengthener and hair rejuvenator. GERMOL, by giving giant vigor to the hair roots, makes the root sacs grip tightly to every strand of hair. Hair stops falling as a result. You can prove this absolutely by a short treatment with this amazing product, GERMOL. It will bring back to the hair its youthful and normal color, stop the graying process of hair, relieve dandruff and itching scalp, and make your hair grow profusely and luxuriantly. No matter how gray your hair or how bad the hair falling, try it, you'll be surprised.

"Prepared only by 'GERMOL' HAIR SPECIALISTS, London."

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Are *Your* Verandahs Screened?

Some people believe in mosquito lotion as a defence against the little pests but the very best protection is a close-mesh, tight-fitting screen. We can screen you.

ELM & Co.

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PURE DRUGS PROMPT SERVICE

If you have a COUGH or COLD WHICH you can NOT get RID of, TRY

WHITE PINE WILD CHERRY & TAR COUGH SYRUP

It will DO the work When others fail.

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|---|---|---|
| .50 | 1.00 | 1.35 |

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S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
*Exclusive Distributors*

No other so good!

Over in Turkey grow rich aromatic tobaccos. We buy the choicest selections and combine them with the best American tobaccos.

The result is Chesterfield cigarettes—the kind that satisfy. That rare old-time tobacco taste wins right and left.

One package of Chesterfields will show you why—no other cigarette can be quite so good.

They Satisfy

Shipping tobacco in Turkey

Chesterfield CIGARETTES

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

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# WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

**SPECIAL DISPLAY THIS WEEK OF :: :: SPORTS GOODS :: ::**

**THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK OF SPORTS GEAR BY THE BEST MAKERS IS NOW ON SHOW AT THE NEW 1922 REVISED PRICES**

**Spalding "Gold Medal" Racket** with gurantee Price **$27.50**

"ARGUS" by Davies beautifully balanced, high tension white gut. **$29.95**

**Slazenger's "Special E. G. M."** made from instructions of Mr. E. G. Meers. **$24.75**

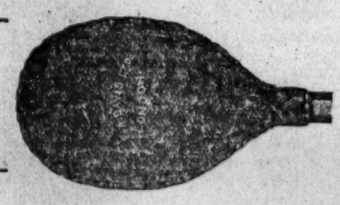
Slazenger's "Renshaw" **$14.75**

**"DOHERTY"** The championship of the world was won for eleven successive years with this make. **$27.50**

**BUSSEY'S** "Tournament" a good strong racket **$8.50**

**"Riseley Hexagen,"** by Davis Exceptionally well balanced **$27.50**

**AIR TIGHT** waterproof racket cover. **$1.25**



Bussey's "Demon Drives" **$28.50**

Slazenger's I Z. **$29.95**

Spalding "Tournament" **$18.00**

**Racket Hanger** for fixing to wall very useful for club rooms. Keeps rackets safe and Tidy **20 cts. each**

**Bussey's Lawn Tennis Court Marker** As above sketch Price **$14.50**

**Tennis Racket Gut Preserver** For preserving the guts of racket. Complete with instructions for use. Price **90 cts.** per bottle

**Spalding's Golf Clubs** Hand-forged heads, shafts of best quality hickory, supplied in Lofter, Cleek, Niblick, Mid Iron, and Putting cleek. Price **$8.50** In Drives and Brassies Price **$8.50** each

**"Argus"** By davies broutefully bulanced, high tension white gut. **$29 95**

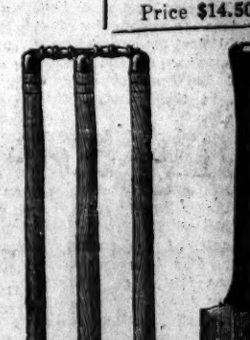
The "Premier" Tennis Racket Press As sketch, fitted with 4 screws, strongly made and well finished. Price **$1.75** each

The "Club" Tennis Rackets Press Fitted with 4 screws with springs, one end is on hinges to fit racket into press. Price **$2.25** each

**Slazengers Ideal** an extremely useful racket for hard hitters **$23.50**

**Spalding's Boxing Gloves** Made of best Tan Cape well stuffed. Weight 8 oz. **$19.50** set of 4

**Boy's Boxing Gloves** **$13.50** set of 4





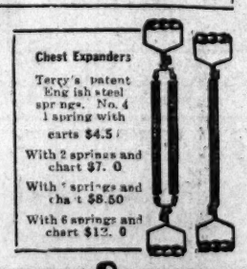
**"Bussey's Tennis Poles.** Made of cast iron, complete with pegs and instructions for fixing. **$12.50** set

**'Champion' Tennis Net.** Strong English Hemp, Steam Tarred, White Canvas Head Seam, Rope, Cord, regulation size. **$10.50**

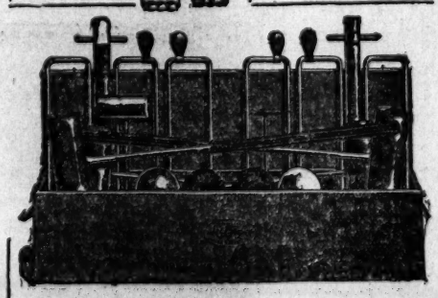
**"Tournament" Tennis Net.** Better quality hemp, galvanized wire rope head line, regulation size. **$13.50**

**"Wayloo" Tennis Net.** Best quality heavy hemp, Steam Tarred, strong head seam, galvanizd wire head rope. **$14.50**

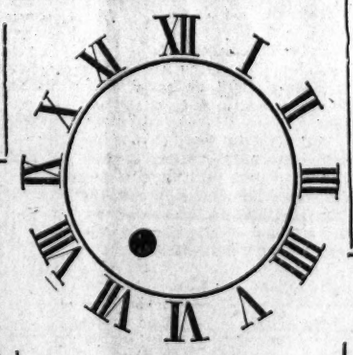
**Leg Guards, Well Sewn.** Strong white canvas, plain and skeleton patterns. Prices per pair, **$2.75 5.75 9.50** Good quality Brown leather. **$14.50** per pair **Special Youth's** size. **$5.75** pair



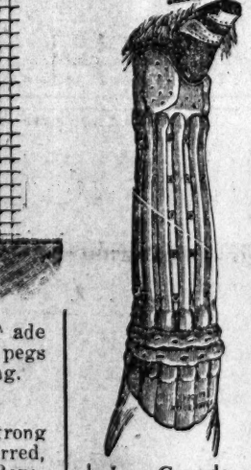
**Chest Expanders** Terry's patent English steel springs. No. 4 1 spring with carts $4.5 / With 2 springs and chart $7. 0 With 4 springs and chart $8.50 With 6 springs and chart $12. 0



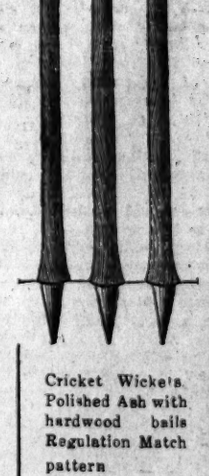
**Bessey's Lawn Caoquet Set** As sketch. A most popular out door game, made of strong wood. Complete with rules in a wood box, in two qualities. Prices **$39.50** and **75.00** set



**Clock Golf** The great game for golf players. Can be played on any lawn Pocked complete in box containing irow figures, marking chain, zine hole, ball and instruations. Price **$5.95** set



**Cricket Balls.** Special Club Match Ball Hand sewn, Regulation weight and size *$6.50* each Flints selected rubber practice balls. Regulation size and weight. *$1.80* Bats 'Wyvern' 5½ oz. practice ball. Composition. *$1 50*



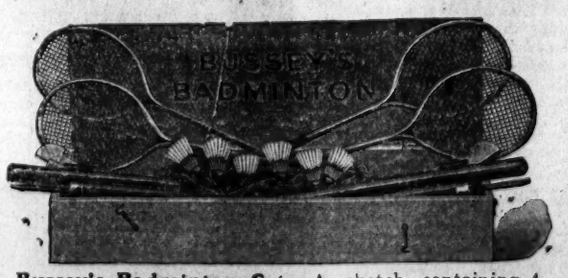
Cricket Wickets. Polished Ash with hardwood bails Regulation Match pattern

Half Solid Ferrule Top $6.75 set

Not Ferrule $3.00 set

Bussey's Bats A good selection of different grades and weights.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demon Driver No. 2. | $15.50 |
| Demon Junior Driver | 14.75 |
| Surrey Driver | 12.50 |
| Special Club Match | 8.75 |
| 2nd Division Far Driver | 1.50 |
| Demon Driver No. 4. | 9.50 |

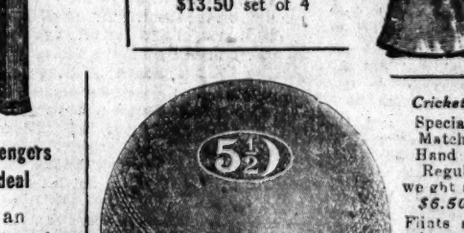



**Bussey's Badminton Set.** As sketch, containing 4 superior rackets, 6 shuttlecocks, a pair of adjustable polished regulation poles, a full size net, and a book of rules; in plain wooden box complete. **$55.00** set

**Badmington Regulation 1 huttlecocks** No. 1. India aubber bodey. Price **$1.00** each No. 2. White learther Price **85 cts.** each

**Tennis Tapes** Very strong and durable

½ inch width ..... Price **$12.50** Set.
1 inch width ..... ,, **$18.50** ,,

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For men, 7 springs ..... **$8.95** pair
For youths and ladies, 5 springs **$7.50** ,,
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**"DAISY" LAWN MOWERS**

Canadian make. 5 cutting blades. A good, light, serviceable machine, very strong, best steel blades.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 ins. | Price **$19.50** |
| 14 ,, | ,, **21.50** |
| 16 ,, | ,, **23.50** |



**The Famous "Philadelphia" Lawn Mower** Six steel cutting blades, heavy roller and single iron handle, built for very heavy work on golf courses, etc. Metal grass box.

| Sizes | 16 ins. | 18 ins. | 20 ins. blades |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prices | **$165.00** | **185.00** | **215.00** |

# WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

**TERMS CASH** **"WAYLOO CORNER"** **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

# Engineer Who Built New Chefoo-Weihsien Railway Tells How Work Was Done

## Mr. H. T. Chao Of Tsin-Pu Line Reviews Entire History Of Undertaking That Gave Modern Transportation To People Of Northern Province

In the following article an intimate review is given of the building of the Chefoo-Wei-hsien railway by Mr. H. T. Chao, District Engineer of the Tsinpu Railway, who was named to direct the big undertaking.

Chefoo is the only treaty port on the Northern coast of Shantung Province. Had it not been affected by the poor transportation facilities, its business with the interior markets would have reached a considerable scale. A few years ago, on perceiving that the cart roads and foot paths were unsuitable for modern quick transportation, many attempts were made to build a railroad between Chefoo and Wei-hsien, with the aim of connecting the Kiao-Chi Railway. These attempts were made by both the Government and the local capitalists, but all failed through lack of sufficient funds.

In the fall of the ninth year of the Republic, 1920, a great famine spread all over the Northern Provinces, especially Chihli and Shantung. The construction of this road was then authorised by the Government and put into the hands of the Ministry of Communications with the hope of relieving the people from starvation. Mr. H. T. Chao, the District Engineer of the Tsin-Pu Railway was appointed as director of this big work. The funds for this road were supplied from the surtax levied for the aid of famine sufferers.

With the construction of this road, it is sincerely hoped that a new commercial era will begin in the province, as it passes through the most densely populated districts and commercial markets. The work is now said to be nearly completed and the following is an accurate description of the difficulties encountered in the maintenance of the laborers and of the troubles arising from time to time during the construction.

1. The number of laborers employed: At first it was decided to employ 6,000, but the number was decreased to 4,000 owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient food supplies and the length of the construction period. The laborers were sent from the large famine sections under the order of the Civil Governor of Shantung with the following specified qualifications:

A.—The ages should be between eighteen and forty-five.

B.—Only those who were known to be physically strong and with no bad habits.

C.—Only those who were known to have a large family to be fed.

The above principles were strictly maintained in order that the laborers would be of superior class and that the wages earned would enable them to feed four or five members of their families, thus saving the whole family indirectly. The wisdom of cutting down the number of laborers will readily be seen. It was feared that employing too many would make it necessary to cut short the time of construction; and also that each one would receive too small a share of the money available, notwithstanding the fact that the Government allotted a large sum for this purpose.

2.—How the laborers were housed at Tsinanfu. When the laborers had been duly selected by the Magistrates concerned they were immediately sent to Tsinan, where a large building was prepared for their temporary dwelling. To keep them in good order parties and gangs were arranged, viz, one hundred laborers to a party and thirty to a gang. Out of each gang two intelligent and active men were selected to take charge. Beside this some foremen were appointed to see that they really worked hard for their living instead of merely consuming the relief.

3.—Transportation of the laborers to Wei-hsien: In regard to the transportation of these laborers, the Bureau was fortunate enough to get permission from the Japanese Military authorities of the Railway Department to use the Shantung Railway without expense. By this generous deed, thousands of dollars were saved. When the laborers arrived at Wei-hsien after a day's rest, the laborers were taken to their respective places of work by the student engineers.

4.—Earthworks: As the laborers were mostly farmers they were new to this kind of work, so one or two experienced earthwork foremen were placed over each gang and a general foreman over each section had several gangs under his supervision.

5.—How the earthwork was examined: Work of the laborers was marked on the time card daily by either the general foreman or student engineers and sent to the Bureau every half month, whereupon a corresponding account was opened to their credit. The price fixed for each cubic foot of earthwork was from twenty-five cents to thirty cents, but an extra five cents was given to the first and second ganger.

6.—Medical supervision and sanitation: Every possible care was taken to preserve the health of the laborers and doctors were employed to attend their illnesses. If they were too sick to work they were sent to the neighboring missionary hospitals. In case of death coffins were supplied and families were notified that the remains were being sent back.

7.—How the wages were remitted to the homes of the laborers: Before leaving home each laborer was given a bonus of $2. Afterwards, in order to meet the urgent needs of their families, the Bureau asked the Magistrates by whom they were originally sent to prepay each one from three to seven dollars according to the wages earned. These amounts were afterward repaid to the Financial Bureau of Shantung at Tsinanfu.

8.—The Provisions Department: Having as many laborers as four thousand it was found wisest to establish a special department to arrange for their food. The food supplies were bought from different markets as it was feared that the price would advance considerably if a large quantity was bought locally, thus causing the local inhabitants to suffer. Millet was supplied to each gang every five days, the cost afterwards being deducted from their wages.

9.—The Maintenance of the Laborers: In regard to this question, we regret to say that most of the laborers were not sent according to specifications before mentioned, for there were found to be a great number of discharged soldiers, prisoners and even bandits among them. However, we took every precaution and sent them to their respective districts for punishment when any unlawful deeds were reported. Suffice it to say, we were quite satisfied with our laborers as most of them were obedient and loyal and did not raise any disturbances in the places where they camped.

10.—The Engineers and the Assistants: The organisation of the staff for this big work was important and we are glad to say that our employes were all highly educated either at home or abroad. The rapidity of the work done was largely due to their activity, integrity and executive ability.

11.—The cities and towns passed through by this road: The road starts at the east suburb of Wei-Hsien and goes to Chang-yi along the old cart road; it then passes the rivers Kiao and Wei eastward to Lai-chow-fu; then goes from the Northeast to Hwang-san-Kuan, where it separates from the old road. From this place it goes Northward to Lung-kow; Eastward to Hwanghsien; Northeastward to Chu-Yu-Kuan and Lai-Chia-Ko, where the road goes along the coast Eastward to Teng-chow-fu; then Southeastward to Liu-chia-go and Ba-Ge-Ko: and Southward to Gong-yu, where it rejoins the old road, and Eastward to Yung-fu-Yuan, passing the river Gia Eastward to Chefoo.

12.—The total length of this road. The line at first surveyed was 288.970 k.m.; but, after some alterations at Hwang-Ho, Lung-kow, and Kung-Gia-Tau, the new line was shortened by 3.131 k.m., so the actual length now is 285.889 k.m. The distances from the stations were fixed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wei-Hsien | 0 |
| Han-Ting | 11.710 |
| Wang-Lu | 22.400 |
| Chang-Yi | 30.500 |
| Kao-Shang | 42.000 |
| Hsin Ho | 52.000 |
| Hua Pu | 63.340 |
| Sa Ho | 71.400 |
| Hsin Tong | 85.720 |
| Ye Hsien | 94.900 |
| Ping Lee Dien | 108.150 |
| Chu Kiou | 121.200 |
| Hsin Ching | 129.300 |
| Tze Ko | 130.140 |
| Hwang san Kuan | 147.950 |
| Lung kow (South) | 160.150 |
| Lung-kow (North) | 162.400 |
| Hwanghsien | 178.370 |
| Chu Yu Kuan | 185.220 |
| Lan-chia-Ko | 195.580 |
| Teng-chow-fu | 209.180 |
| Liu-Gia-go | 221.600 |
| Hsei Sung Ying | 230.250 |
| Ge Feug | 239.625 |
| Ba Ge Ko | 250.610 |
| Gong-yu | 263.350 |
| Chefoo | 288.970 |

13.—The width of the road bed: According to road-building, it is a rule that a 27 foot bed should be used for triple car track and 20 foot for double car track. It was decided that this road should be double track with a crown of 1:20. The slopes of the embankment on both sides are 1 1/5. A berm of 1 meter in width was reserved for the purpose of burrow pit. Inside the berm the slope was 1 1/15 but it had some variations according to the filling required. Beside the burrow pit another 50 centimeter's space of ground was reserved for the boundary.

14.—The natural condition of the ground surface along the road: According to the topographical condition of this road the work of filling was more than that of cutting. The Western part of this line is level, the middle part valley, and the Eastern part hilly. The hilly places which the road passes are as follows:

From 80 k.m. (Sen Gia East of Hsin Tang) to 93 (West of Ye-Hsien).

From 115 k.m. (East of Ping Lee Dien) to 121 (Chu Kiao).

From 187 k.m. (Chu Yu Kuan) to 191 k.m. (Pei Go Ge)

From 196 k.m. (Chang Gia Tan) to 222 k.m. (Liu Gia Go).

From 230 k.m. (Hsie Sung Ying) to 235 k.m. (Hai Tao).

From 246 k.m. (Fang Lee) to 249 k.m. (Tang Gia).

From 251 k.m. (Ba Ge Ko) to 256 k.m. (Shi Wu Wing).

From 283 k.m. (Chu Gia Ten to 287 k.m. (Chefoo).

15.—The number of bridges built: The kinds of bridges built on this road are wooden bridges, arch bridges, and reinforced concrete bridges, with box culverts, circular ditches and Armco Ingot Iron-resisting culverts. The reinforced bridges are subdivided into concrete arch ring, cut stone arch ring and brick arch ring. Most of the reinforced concrete bridges are built on river bottoms and their heights are lower than the high water level so as to let the floods flow over them. The terms by which bridges and culverts are designated according to the names specified by the Board of Communications, viz:

a.—A major bridge is a bridge having a clear opening of 20 meters and over.

b.—A minor bridge is a bridge having a clear opening of not less than 2 meters.

c.—A culvert should have an opening less than 2 meters.

| | Major Bridges | Minor Bridges | Culverts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Section 1 | 6 | 22 | 12 |
| Section 2 | 3 | 24 | 21 |
| Section 3 | 10 | 44 | 19 |
| Section 4 | 5 | 23 | 17 |
| Section 5 | 7 | 33 | 34 |
| Section 6 | 5 | 36 | 63 |
| Section 7 | 6 | 32 | 75 |
| Section 8 | 5 | 18 | 50 |
| Total | 47 | 232 | 291 |

The total number of the bridges and culverts aggregates 32,588 meters in clear span which can be divided into—47 Major Bridges with clear spans to 2,098.5 meters; 232 minor bridges with clear spans to 1,060.2 meters; 291 culverts and pipes with clear spans to 1,000.1 meters. Taking the average it would be 11.28 meters water way per k.m.

16.—Paving ford: Some of the rivers which the road passes are waterless except for a few days at the time of flood, so at such places we have adopted the American methods of "paving ford" and built a few minor bridges for discharging the minimum water. The length of the paving ford in these cases is 3.781 meters which gives an average of 13.1 m. per k.m.

17.—The difficulties occurring during the constructions: When the earthwork was commenced, the weather was getting gradually colder and since the earth was being frozen, it was the hardest time for operating the earthwork. This was a difficulty brought about by the weather.

With regard to the stores, we had to spend many months in procuring 3,000 barrels of cement from the Tsin-pu railway, which caused a great delay to our bridge building.

As we have said before, the transportation facilities in this province are so poor we utilised a great deal of time and money for this purpose. This was a difficulty caused by a lack of transportation facilities.

By changing the new line at Chefoo we were given much trouble which caused us a great waste of time. Consequently, a large part of work was delayed at that place.

Now the traffic can be opened from Wei-hsien to Lungkow, and it is hoped that the work from Lungkow to Chefoo will be accomplished during this Spring.

**Whooping Cough.**

This is a very dangerous disease, particularly to children under five years of age, but when no paregoric, codeine or other opiate is given, is easily cured by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Most people believe that it must run its course, not knowing that the time is very much shortened, and that there is little danger from the disease when this remedy is given. It has been used in many epidemics of whooping cough, with pronounced success. It is safe and pleasant to take.

*Sold everywhere*

# Printer Chiefs Ask Harding Why They Were Fired

CHIEFS of the Government printing office at Washington called at the White House to ask President Harding why he discharged them. Thirty-two men were let out "for the good of the service," the President explained. Senator Caraway, Arkansas Democrat, assailed the President for his action in a speech to the Senate. He asserted that the Chief Executive acted without legal authority in discharging the men. The first man on the left is James W. Wilmeth, deposed director of the Government printing plant.

# SOVIET AIMS AT WAR WITH JAPAN, BELIEF

*(China Press Service)*

Moscow, May 26.—No European power has anything to fear from the recent wave of recruiting that took place in the Soviet army corps in northern Russia, according to a high official's statement today.

"We shall adhere to the non-aggression pact of Genoa to the spirit as well as the letter," was his declaration. "But when appeals come from states associated with the Soviet Republic asserting that their lands are being invaded by an alien enemy, then we shall be compelled to act."

Military officials and those close in the confidence of Trotsky say that this means beyond a doubt that Japan will be given the choice of keeping her pledge made at the Washington Conference, or face what may turn out as a disastrous war.

All that has prevented the Soviet Government from sending men and munitions in response to the appeal of the Far Eastern Republic is asserted to be the insufficient amount of rolling stock on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Hundreds of locomotives and cars now are arriving every week from Germany and the present deficiency soon will be made up. Sufficient food supplies are now available in Siberia and it is expected some move eastward soon may be made.

That this will take the form of an open declaration of hostilities against Japan is denied, but it is believed here that the armies of the so-called partisans will be reinforced and given more effective equipment especially in the matter of artillery.

# Great Interest In Pacific Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

ing: Session at the Palace. Lunch Rotary Club. Afternoon: Session at the Palace. Evening: Dinner with the Chinese merchants.

Friday, October 27—Morning: Session at the Palace. Noon. Lunch with Hawaiian Club Afternoon: Session at the Palace.

Saturday, October 28—Trip around the Island. Autos from Auto Club. Lunch at Haleiwa by the Chamber of Commerce. Reception at Leilehua. Evening: Dinner with the Japanese merchants.

Sunday, October 29—Pan-Pacific Service at church or rest.

Monday, October 30—Session at Palace in morning. Noon: Lunch with citizens or at University, Commercial and Pacific clubs, with individual members. Afternoon: Session at Palace.

Tuesday, October 31—Morning: Business session at Palace. Afternoon and evening free.

Wednesday, November 1—Sail 10 a.m. for Pilo and the Volcano.

Thursday, November 2—Morning, arrive Hilo, visit volcano.

Friday, November 3—Morning, sail from Hilo for Honolulu.

Saturday, November 4—Arrive Honolulu A. M.—Shopping.

Monday, November 6.—Visit pineapple and sugar plantations guests of H. S. P. A. and Pineapple Association.

Tuesday, November 7—Guests of Banks and friends.

Wednesday, November 8.—Sail for San Francisco.

Newly Arrived

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There's something about them you'll like-
A full page ad could promise no more
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Twenty to the package
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## Today's Concert

The Municipal Orchestra will play the following program at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. today, repeating it for the last concert of the season on Tuesday evening at 9:15:

Soloists: Maestro Mario Paci (piano)
Mr. A. Foa (violin)

1. Overture "Preciosa" .....Weber
2. Piano-Concerto "The Incoronation" ..... Mozart in D major (with Orchestra)
   (a) Allegro (cadenza by Maestro M. Paci)
   (b) Larghetto
   (c) Finale: Allegrette
   Soloist: Maestro M. Paci
3. Symphonic Espagnole ..E. Lalo for Violin (with Orchestra)
   (a) Allegro non Troppo
   (b) Andante
   (c) Rondo: Allegro
   Soloist: Mr. A. Foa

Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

## Lipkowska—Sklarevski

A large and enthusiastic audience said welcome and au revoir last night to Lydia Lipkowska and Alexander Sklarevski whose appearance last night in the Town Hall was their first since their return from the North and, at the same time, their farewell concert in Shanghai.

Madame Lipkowska sang a series of songs including Rachmaninoff's "Song of Grusia," the plaintive Hebrew song "Eili-Eili," the aria from Lucia and, as a closing number on the first part of the program, the Bell Song from "Lakme." This exquisite bit of melody is eminently suitable for Madame Lipkowska's voice. With the flute accompaniment last night the audience was treated to the rare pleasure of hearing silvery human flute notes trilling beside those of the instrument. Music critics generally have compared the rich flexibility of the voice of a coloratura soprano with the notes of a flute. Comparisons are always odious, and although the flute playing last night was exquisite it served simply as a silversounding board for the chiming bells of Lipkowska's voice as she sang "Les Clochettes."

Her response to the vociferous applause that greeted her as she concluded this number from "Lakme" was a song by Rachmaninoff.

In the second part of her program, which was given in the magnificent silver costume of the French Court of the 18th century, she sang a cycle of French songs, light, sparkling and vivacious. The Chanson of Henri Busser, the Menuet Martini, Roussignolet Song of the XI century, with flute accompaniment, and Chopin's brilliant lilting Mazurka reminiscent of Paris in springtime, were the numbers given.

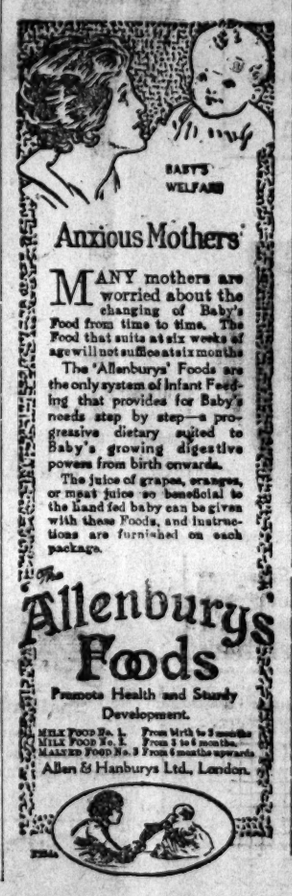
For encores, there were a waltz from the Ballet Coppelia and the Negro Cradle Song which Madame Lipkowska sings with rare appreciation.

Mr. Sklarevski's program included the Nocturne and Ballade of Chopin, and the Baccarole by Arensky. His marvelous interpretation of the always beloved Blue Danube waltz, with arabesques on the motives of the melody, brought down a storm of applause. The Blue Danube, perhaps more than any other waltz ever written, is one that is lovely in its simplicity and lovely, too, when an artist like Mr. Sklarevski weaves around the theme all those fanciful thrills and variations that enhance its beauty and leave an audience spell-bound. —I. C.

Commercial Analyses

THE CHINA INDUSTRIAL LABORATORY

41 Kiangse Road, Shanghai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MANY mothers are worried about the changing of Baby's Food from time to time. The Food that suits at six weeks of age will not suffice at six months
The 'Allenburys' Foods are the only system of Infant Feeding that provides for Baby's needs step by step—a progressive dietary suited to Baby's growing digestive powers from birth onwards.
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The Allenburys Foods
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MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months
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Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

## All Men Gone In Volga Villages

*(Dalta News Agency)*

Harbin, May 23.—According to recent arrivals from the Olga region, the absence of men is a striking feature of all villages in this district. All men capable of carrying arms have joined the Partisan detachment to fight the White bandits and foreign interveners, only invalids, aged people, women and children remain in the villages.

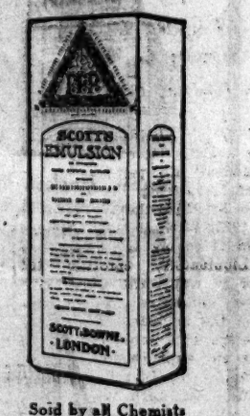
IRENE CORBALLY'S clever stories of daily life in Shanghai appear only in THE EVENING STAR every day of the week except Sunday. THE EVENING STAR is on sale every day at 4:30 p.m.

**Debility**

enfeebled nerves, poor health and weakened blood—these are troubles that can be overcome. SCOTT'S Emulsion never fails.

It repairs waste, enriches the blood, revitalizes the nerves and gives strength to resist or drive out weakness and disease.

When you are run-down, out of sorts, or in poor health—ask for and get genuine SCOTT'S—the remedy that all doctors recommend. But be sure it is SCOTT'S—with the Fisherman on the package.

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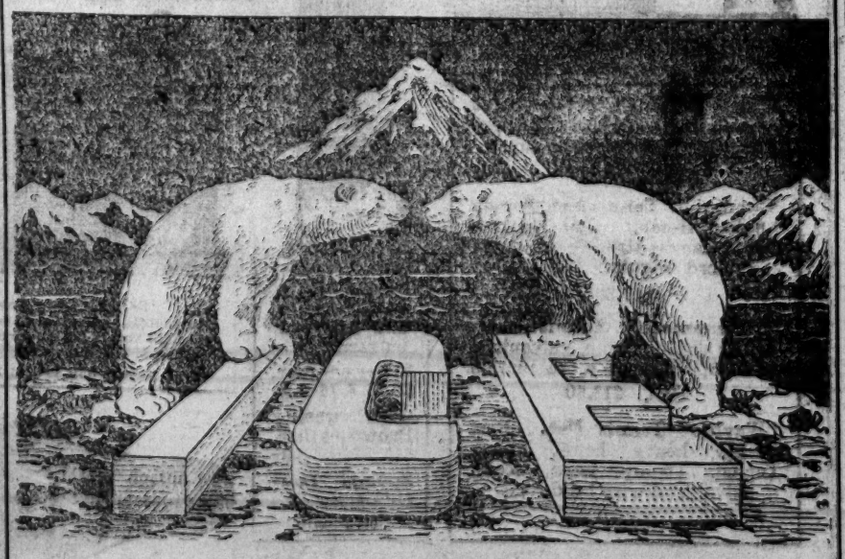

YOUR doctor will tell you the secret of good health during the summer—the dangerous season out here—lies in your kitchen.

There is but one form of insurance in your kitchen, but it is a remarkably effective one—it is a generous and constant supply of pure ice.

*Just as there are two kinds of food—the pure and the tainted—so there are two kinds of ice. Which do you use? There is no evading this issue; it must be one or the other.*

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*Delivered free anywhere in the Settlements at 2 dollar cents per lb.*

**PROGRAMMA DOS FESTEJOS EM HONRA DA GUARNIÇAO DA CANHONEIRA "PATRIA."**

**26 de Maio**

Recepcao no Carlton Cafe em honra do Commandante e officialidade da "Patria." Das 5 as 8 horas da tarde. Cha e Danca.

**28 de Maio**

Festa Desportiva no Jardim, Asing As 14.30 horas.

**29 de Maio**

"Garden Party" offerecido pelo Exmo. Snr. Consul Geral de Portugal e Madame Casanova no Consulado Geral de Portugal (No. 6 Weihaiwei Road) das 4.30 as 8.30 horas da tarde.

Em vista do mau estado do tempo os dias da festa desportiva e do Garden Party poderao ser addiados.

**Toda a Communidade Portugeza e Sordealmente Convidada Para Assistir os Festejos Acima Mencionados.**

A COMMISSAO.

48891

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**Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.**

*(In Voluntary Liquidation)*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 5A Peking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May, 1922, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

Shanghai, 18th April, 1922.

F. N. MATTHEWS,
ERIC. M. ROSS,
*Liquidators.*

48105

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**Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co, Ltd.**

*(In Voluntary Liquidation)*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 3A Peking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May, 1922, at 11.15 a.m. for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

Shanghai, 18th April, 1922.

F. N. MATTHEWS,
ERIC. M. ROSS,
*Liquidators.*

48106

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**Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd.**

*(In Voluntary Liquidation)*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 3A Peking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

Shanghai, 18th April, 1922.

F. N. MATTHEWS,
ERIC. M. ROSS,
*Liquidators.*

48107

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**NOTICE**

BONDHOLDERS who wish our shroff to call on any particular day of the month, are requested to communicate with us.

If our shroff does not call on the day so fixed, information to this effect would be greatly appreciated.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
Managing Directors.

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7 AVENUE EDOUARD VII
SHANGHAI

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48910

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**Notice of Removal**

From June 5th next our offices will be located in the GLEN LINE BUILDING

No. 1A Peking Road.

**Trollope & Colls, Ltd.**

May 24, 1922. 48847

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**Announcement**

**DR. EDWARD B. YOUNG, M. D.**
**Physician and Surgeon**

has opened an office over the Eagle Drug Company at

**P527 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 7097**

Consulting Hours
(Except Sunday)
Morning-10 to 12 Noon
Afternoon-2 to 4.
Residence 60 Scott Road.

48560

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**Superiority in the economical struggle is gained by the use of the ever ready "ADDIATOR"**

**Pocket calculating machine**

It calculates for you without mental work, automatically, quickly and without error, and is simple to handle.

**Addition and Subtraction**

It draws the balance on the spot. Achieves also Multiplication and Division Saves time and energy—no more mistakes. The 9 figure machine calculates up to 10 million and two decimal places.

**Learned in five minutes—noiseless and easy in action Price Tls 10 each.**

Agents:

**TUNG HANSEN**
**10 Szechuen Road**

48444

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**Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.**

*German University (Berlin)*

**Diagnostic cabinet for Urinary diseases.**

**Specialist in female diseases, confinements, surgical, internal, kidney and bladder diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment. Ultra—violet rays and electrical treatments. Analysis of blood and urine.**

**Consulting hours (daily, except Sunday): From 10 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (or by special appointment). Telephone C. 434. 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Ezra Building, 3rd Floor (opposite Hotel Kalee).**

44693

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Collection of War stamps catalogue over £3,000.00, Mint, unused and used, all perfect copies. Guarantee Genuine; or in complete sets of Samoa (surcharged G. R. I.), New Britain, etc., etc. Apply J. A. Young, 5 Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong or to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS. 48817

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**Feng Shang Coal Mining Co.**

H134 Yang Tsing Lee,
Nanzing Road.
Phones: North 1038 and 2436.

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**DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.**

**Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)**

**21, Nanking Road.**
**Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.**

39634

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**Dr. Alexander Rosemberg, M.D.**

University of Montpellier (France)
Office 38, Nanking Road.
Consultation hours, from 11 to p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
Tel. C. 2036.
Residence 22, Chaoufoong Road.
Tel. N. 737
and by appointment.

41844

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**Dr. JAMES YUKING**

Specialist in the treatment o Venereal Diseases and Piles.

73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan & Shantung Rds.

Piles guaranteed to be cured with in ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment.
Tel. C. 3137.

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Minimum Charge
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## HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSE FOR SALE: Large detached residence standing on Mow 2,368 of land. Most desirable locality. North east corner of Avenue and Seymour Roads. Contains 12 rooms, extensive verandahs, bath-rooms ample servants' quarters, garage and garden. For particulars apply to CHINA REALTY CO. LTD., 24a Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

48951 M 31

FOR SALE a pair of well-built houses in Hongkew, full particulars upon application to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.

48958 M 28

A pair of European houses for sale in the French Concession, each house containing six large rooms, garden, garage, etc., etc. with all modern improvements. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

48958 M 28

FOR SALE, at Mokanshan, commanding the best views on the mountain, that desirable and well built house known as "Sunset Neuk" containing six rooms, furnished, also drying room, ample servants' quarters and water tank Delco light installed throughout. Land laid out in flower and vegetable gardens. For particulars and permission to view apply W. Reid Boyd, 62 Avenue Dubail. Tel. W. 2755.

48920 M 28

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For Sale

**GLASS SAND**

Big quantity produced from mine in ANHUI.

PARTICULARS please apply to

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45387

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**DR. GEORGE CHENLY, M.D.**

Specialist in the treatment of any kind of Venereal Diseases and Piles. Piles can be cured within ten days without operation and pain (after one treatment by using the English new method of injection).

**FOO WAI HOSPITAL**
256 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 5719.
(near Chekiang Road).
CONSULTING HOURS:
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**1922**
**SEASON**

The Hotel-Pension-Seaside has been enlarged and improved and is now a nice little hotel with 20 rooms, a large dining room with varandah attached, a nice garden, tennis ground, auto-garage, etc.

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**Specialist in Skin & Venereal diseases**

Has moved from
4 EZRA BUILDINGS
to
3 EZRA BUILDINGS.

Office Hours: 12-1 and 4-6.
Telephone: C. 6735.

46647

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THE ORIENTAL FUR DRESSING & DYEING CO. (S.A.) CLEANING · DYEING · STORING

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**( Off Broadway Bridge )**
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## HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT: Modern detached house in French Concession, hardwood floors, flush toilets, containing large living room, hall, dining room, large bathroom, two large bedrooms, pantries, and kitchen. Garage and servants quarters detached. Complete furniture and fixtures to be taken over at Tls. 1800. Telephone W-1863 for appointment.

48956 M. 31

TO LET, well furnished attic of 3 rooms, bathroom, geyser, kitchen and servants' quarters. Address 29, Medhurst Road.

48943

TO LET, Wayside district. Four roomed house with attic, servants quarters detached. Rent Tls. 50. Fittings to be taken over, furniture optional. Apply to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS.

48876 M.28

TO LET on Avenue Joffre from July for 2-3 months a furnished house of six living rooms, two bathrooms with all modern sanitations, verandahs, garage, garden, telephone etc. Telephone West 3041 or apply to Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS. 48879 M.30

TO LET house in Wayside District furnished or unfurnished 5 rooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, veranda, small garden, white enamelled bathtubs. Very cool in summer. Situated near tram lines. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS, or Telephone E. 112.

48857 M 31

TO LET furnished house from middle July for four months. French town, 6 rooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern conveniences. Rent including taxes, telephone etc. Tls. 180 per month. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.

48863 M 28

HOUSE TO LET. Avenue du Roi Albert, modern five-roomed house, completely furnished, sanitary plumbing, two bathrooms, tennis court and garage. Three years, nine months lease from July 1st at Tls 125 per month. Furniture must be taken over. Telephone evenings only, W 2322, for appointment.

48844 M 28

TO LET new residences in Western district with tennis court or garden, garage and all modern conveniences. Occupation July. Terms moderate. For further particulars, please apply to the Shanghai Trust Company, No. 9 Ningpo Road.

48549 J 11

TO LET from first July the premises now occupied by the Powhattan Club at 9A Hankow Road. Apply to Hon. Secretary at the Club.

48291

## PROFESSIONAL

WELL educated French lady 10 years experience high school teacher gives lessons. French conversation and grammar, rapid progress guaranteed. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

48939 M 30

AH PAO, Chinese masseuse, massages patients, charges moderate. Patients may visit Ah Pao's house or she will visit their homes. 226 Szechuen Road, corner Ningpo Road. Upstairs of Him Yick Bank. Tel. C. 3493.

48885

ENGLISH ladies give lessons, English, shorthand, typewriting and music. Miss Ryan, 3A Wongkashaw Gardens. W. 2779.

46239

RUSSIAN lessons by Russian gentleman, speaking English, 793 Avenue Foch.

48921 M 30

A young German gentleman wishes to take lessons in the Russian language. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

48906 M 28

EXPERIENCED English teacher, American lady gives lessons in elementary, secondary or college English. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

48904 M 28

OXFORD Graduate (Honoursman) gives expert tuition in Chinese (Mandarin dialect) and English. Apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.

48859 M 28

FRENCH lessons and painting given by French lady. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

48854 M 28

VIOLINS STRINGED. Instruments repaired. First class work guaranteed. Also genuine Nicolas Amati violin for sale. Apply 4 Scott Road.

48695 J 1

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**NOTICE**

That L. D. Kearny is no longer connected whatsoever with the China Detective & Mercantile Bureau Inc., as from this day May 22nd, 1922. 48903

## APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET—Exceptionally attractive small apartment centrally located suitable for couple or two or three bachelors, for rent furnished. No key money, no furnishings to be taken over. All modern conveniences. Telephone Central 2557 or Apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

M 28

LADY having attractive apartment in Western district, would like to share same with married couple or two women. Modern sanitation telephone and every convenience. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

48961 M 28

TO LET. Furnished flat of three rooms with glazed verandah, bath, servants' room and gas cooking stove. 7, Wayside Road.

48767

TO LET, 2 flats with or without furniture, bathroom and kitchen attached. Geyser and telephone. Apply to 10, Scott Road.

48889

TO LET, unfurnished flat, 2 to 4 very large rooms, 2 verandahs, kitchen, etc. Bubbling Well Road, near Burlington Hotel. Apply to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS.

48917 M 30

TO LET from June 1st, attractive and well furnished flat in best part of Western district. 3 rooms with bathroom. Modern sanitation. Rent moderate. Please apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.

48897 M 28

FOR RENT, 2 roomed furnished apartment, kitchen, bath, flush toilets, yard, telephone etc. Bubbling Well district. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

48872 M.28

A flat of three or four rooms, also one room with full comfort, garden verandah, geyser and excellent food. 192A, Bubbling Well Road.

48820 M28

## SITUATIONS WANTED

CODE expert offers his services in spare time to firms desirous of compiling new codes or improving existing ones. Replies to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

48815 C

YOUNG lady, well educated wishing to go to America seeks position as lady's companion or governess. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

48941 M 28

LET the Y. M. C. A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200.

48203

POSITION WANTED immediately by a young lady with knowledge of typing, filing, coding. German and French languages. Willing to start on a small salary. Apply to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

48855

AMERICAN returned student with B. Sc. degree in commerce seeks position. Reply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

48894 M 28

YOUNG Chinese, collegiate educated present employed, experienced in secretarial work, can be steno-typist, and first class translator, seeks immediate engagement from June 1st. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

48883 M.31

YOUNG, intelligent man, knows bookkeeping, typing, correspondence, and general office work, speaks English, German and Russian wants change position. Good references. Letters Bau Tschang, Tsingtau, P.O.B. 146. China.

48703 J. 3.

## GARAGE TO LET

LARGE garage and chauffeurs room to let immediately. Apply 50, Rue Amiral Bayle.

48935 M 30

## MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED-To arrange party of four for exceptionally cheap trans-Pacific passage about August 1st. Two cabins. Government freighter. Apply to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS.

M 28

## SUMMER RESORTS

PEITAIHO, First class board and lodging reasonable terms. For further particulars apply Lan Shih Shan Summer Resort Peitaiho. Now open.

48377 J 6

## SITUATIONS VACANT

SMART Chinese Travellers wanted by large English company. Must have excellent references and be prepared to furnish bond for $2,000. Connection amongst Dispensaries a recommendation, but not essential. Salary and commission paid. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

48912 M 28

## USED CARS

FOR SALE—Willys-Knight Limousine, handsome spacious car in excellent condition with five oversize cord tires. The body is American built of known superior quality. Make arrangements for inspection by telephoning to Central 2718—asking for Mr. Sites or Mr. Berinoff.

48919

FOR SALE, Chevrolet, excellent running order. Tls. 800. Address to 10, Markham Park.

48616 M 28

## HOUSE BOATS FOR HIRE

HOUSEBOATS "Louisville," "Maggie," "Nino," "Oasis" and MOTOR BOAT "Patria". For particulars please apply by letter to Advertiser, Royal Hotel, Range Road.

48539

## GODOWNS, TO LET

GODOWN FOR RENT: Godown at No. 2 Woosung Road. Especially suitable for Garage Service Station. For inspection and further particulars apply to CHINA REALTY CO. LTD., 24a Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

48951 M 31

GODOWN (first floor) to let from 1st July in Minghong Road, 3800 square feet. Telephone Central 5021 or address Box No. 10, THE CHINA PRESS.

48143

## ROOMS TO LET

LARGE well furnished room with bath and verandah attached. Excellent board. Apply Mrs. M. Kelley, No. 22D, Range Road.

48769

TO LET, two connection or one separate furnished room, bath, flush toilet, electric light with board, or without. Two minutes walk from French Park. 610 Rue de l'Observatoire.

48761

TO LET in American home nicely furnished rooms, private bathrooms. Breakfast optional. Telephone West 2855. 312, Avenue Joffre.

48532

TO LET, in a new private boarding house, very nice large rooms, comfortably furnished, each with bathroom attached, in Western district. Best cooking. Apply A101 Avenue Road, near Gordon Road.

48896 J 7

TO LET, nice furnished large and small rooms, private bath, geyser, verandah, with or without board. 19 North Szechuen Road. Telephone N. 951.

48887 M 28

TO LET, Western district, in private family, with full board, for immediate occupation, two large furnished rooms. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

48907 M 28

IN French Concession. Room without board, nicely furnished, bath attached. Apply to Box No. 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

48911 M 28

TO LET, in Route Doumer, three well furnished and comfortable bedrooms with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple and two bachelors as paying guests in private home. Near tram line, use of telephone. Apply to Box 335, THE CHINA PRESS.

48902 M 28

YOUNG lady wishes to share her small house. Every home comfort. No other guests. Terms very reasonable. Reply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

48884 M.28

TO LET, large and small furnished room, with or without board. 19, Nanzing Road.

48871 M.31

TO LET, at 103 Bubbling Well Road, with board, large well-furnished room with private bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table, good service. Please call at above address or 'Phone West 805.

48816 M 28

PENSION de Famille Francaise. 375, Avenue Joffre. Phone W. 404. Small and large room, verandah, bathroom, with full board.

48675 J 2

## ROOMS TO LET

**Connaught House**

8 Quinsan Gardens.

Vacant one large and one small room with board. Apply to Mrs. M. Pollock.

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**TO LET**

WITH board, one front room with verandah, facing the Park, and also one small attic room. Please apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15, Quinsan Gardens.

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TO LET with board from 1st June, large well-furnished room with closed verandah and private bathroom. All modern conveniences, telephone, garage and stabling. Terms moderate. Apply W. 1548.

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**BOSTONIA**
61 Carter Road
**BOARD-RESIDENCE**
Phone West 883

45358

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TO LET, luxuriously furnished room (facing south) with private bath and use of sitting room. Excellent cuisine and service. Refined home comfort at reasonable cost. Apply Bellevue House, 34 Haskel Road, off Range Road. Telephone N. 255.

48952 J 2

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WELL furnished room (facing South) with bath and kitchen at 14 Museum Road, suitable for single or married couple. Apply to International Collection Agency 13 Museum Road.

48952 J 2

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TO LET. Double bed-sitting room for two bachelors. Beautifully furnished. 115, Avenue Edward VII. Flat 8.

48960 M 28

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TO LET. One large well furnished room, all conveniences, telephone. Board optional; 2 Astor Terrace, opposite Astor House.

48964 M 28

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NICE large front room, well furnished for two, verandah, bathroom attached. Hot water. Excellent table. 23, North Szechuen Road. Telephone N. 2554.

48963 M 31

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TO LET rooms at 18 Range Road and 124A North Szechuen Road. Apply to Mrs. Dontsoff, 18 Range Road.

48962 M 31

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LARGE cool comfortably furnished room, private bathroom attached. Meals optional. Suitable two people. Central district. Telephone Central 7173, or apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

48947 M 31

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TO LET, nice large and small furnished rooms with board and bathrooms. Apply 29, Range Road. Telephone 1966. Terms moderate.

M 28

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TO LET, one well furnished room with bathroom attached. Facing South and close to tram line. Apply 34, Wayside Road.

48945 J 2

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COMFORTABLE rooms for married couple, also single rooms. Good table. Moderate charge. Near the tram. Telephone. Apply 59E, Range Road.

48940 M 31

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GOOD opportunity for bachelors or married couple large room, closed verandah, bathroom, geyser, also small room. French family. Board optional. Mme. Manikus, 22A, North Szechuen Road.

48930 M 30

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$200 per month 2 persons. Call at 103 Route Vallon. To let one nicely furnished South bedroom, sanitary bathroom attached, hot and cold water, catering personally supervised food. Excellent good service. Garden.

48927 M 28

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TO LET comfortably furnished rooms with bathrooms and excellent board, at 90 Carter Road, suitable for single persons or married couple.

48922 J 2

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TO LET, Western district, in private family, two large furnished rooms, with or without board, with every conveniences. 65 Bubbling Well Road. Phone W. 1286.

48915 M 31

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TO LET with board, large furnished front room with closed in verandah, facing South, bathroom attached, suit couple. Excellent food, good attendance. Phone North 208 or apply 42 Boone Road.

48916 M 30

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TO LET near Race Course, comfortably furnished rooms with modern bathrooms attached. Full board and all conveniences. Apply to 13, Weihaiwei Road.

48791

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TO LET, in French Concession, near tram line, from 1st June, 1 small room with bathroom attached. Excellent food and use of drawing room. Telephone W. 2173 or address Box No. 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

48888 M 31

## EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats. Woosung and 8 North Honan Road. Telephone N. 295.

48206

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"UTOPIA" KNITTING WOOL. Featherweight and Heavyweight. The most exquisite shades in the knitting line displayed by Oriental Sales Co., 79 Range Road.

48723 C

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FOR SALE two little Szechuen Riding ponies with saddle and bridle complete, also governess cart and complete equipment with small pony. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

48958 M 28

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SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road.

48202

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MAH-JONGG RULES: Original, Copyrighted Rules in English, "Mah-Jongg" as popularly adopted and played by foreigners in China and foreign countries. Simplified score-card (easily memorized) included. Price $.50 per copy. TECHNICAL SUPPLY COMPANY, 3 Szechuen Road.

48204

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FOR SALE. One four seated English carriage and one English horse and one English iron safe, double door. Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.

48531

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U. S. S. Bonds, one full and one half, paid up over $200. Willing to accept $115. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

48925 M 30

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FOR SALE. One new 7 ton Kelly-Springfield Tandem steam roller complete with all accessories, in perfect operating condition. Specially suited to municipalities or contractors. Inspection invited. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.

48928 M 30

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FOR SALE. Royal typewriter, in good condition, and stand. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

48933 M 28

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EASTMAN No. 1 Autographic kodak special (2¼" x 3¼") with Bausch and Lomb Anastigmat F. 6.3 in Optimo. With tripod, selftimer, portrait lens, etc. All as new. Bargain $90. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

48918 M 30

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED in Western district or French Concession, with occupation early Autumn, a detached house of six rooms or more, with garden, tennis court and garage. Lease three to five years. Send full particulars to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

48048

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WANTED, small house or independant flat, furnished or unfurnished, any district. Apply to Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

48905

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET. Two office rooms, corner of Nanking Road and Szechuen Road, light and airy. Immediate occupation, and moderate rent. Apply telephone Central 6780.

48949 M 31

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DESIRABLE office of three rooms in good locality, new house, moderate rent. Apply to Box [illegible], THE CHINA PRESS.

48864 M 28

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OFFICES TO LET. For immediate occupation light and airy rooms. Moderate rent. Please Apply to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS.

48832 M 28

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TO LET offices with attached godown in Central district. Rental Tls. 130.00 per month, including lights and taxes. From 1st June, 1922. Address to Box No. 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

48698 M. 31.

## ROOMS WANTED

WANTED: From the 1st of June, 1922, large well-furnished and bright room, in English or American family in the vicinity of Palace Hotel or Astor House, or as near as possible, for quiet married couple. No children. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.

48734

## FOUND

FOUND. Hwei Hai Industrial Bank sharescrips, which will be returned owner upon production of proper identification. Asia Banking Corporation.

48898 M 28

# The Crane Incident

(Continued from Page 1)

there to induce the American Government to take a mandate over Armenia, Syria and certain Near East regions. President Wilson was inclined to favor the acceptance by the United States of a mandate; on the other hand, experts attached to the American Commission in Paris regarded the effort to give the mandate to America as a device by certain Powers to check the extension of French political influence in the Eastern Mediterranean, and were opposed to the United States mixing in that game. At that juncture, President Wilson nominated a Commission to visit the Near East and report. Mr. Crane was a member of that Commission; which visited Syria and other countries, and in due course made a report. Thus again Mr. Crane was brought into intimate touch with Syria. It was well known at the time, and confirmed in many ways since, that Syrians desired that the United States would accept a mandate over them, with a view to the organisation of an independent State eventually. I believe that Mr. Crane sympathised with those aspirations and hopes of the Syrians, and probably he made such recommendations in his official report. But Congress refused authority for the mandate, and with the rejection of the Versailles Treaty in the American Senate the project collapsed.

I happen to know something of Mr. Crane's present journey in Syria. I saw him a short time before he sailed from New York in last February. He told me then, and from other sources I learned the same thing, that he was merely going, as he put it, to "pay a visit" to his friends in the Mahommedan and neighbor countries and "see how they were getting along." As Mr. Crane has for many years and still does contribute a large sum annually for educational and relief work in those regions, and as he had acted on the American Commission for Relief there following the war, one does not need to seek for any secret or invidious purpose in his visit. Mr. Crane told me then of his itinerary, and that he expected to be back in America in June.

Apparently, Mr. Crane has proceeded according to his prearranged schedule. He visited north Africa first. I noticed a press despatch recently that he was proceeding from Syria to Paris, whence he was to go to London, and then to America.

Political events in the Near East, following rejection by America of any mandate there, have, as all observers know, taken an untoward course. Indeed, one who has attended all of the important international conferences in recent years (except Genoa) understands fully that this Near East situation is one of the most aggravated in the European category, and only the imminence of greater questions have kept it somewhat in the background. It is one of the causes of current British-French official friction. Failing a mandate to America, the Asiatic Near East became, as was foreseen, the focus of French-Italian-Greek political rivalry. I do not intend to discuss those issues. The situation has resulted in the institution in those regions, usually over the protest of the natives, of certain presumably temporary administrations of a quasi-military character. In parts of Syria, France now exercises this kind of authority. The disposition of those regions is more or less an open question; the League of Nations so far vainly is trying to solve it. Meanwhile, the native populations resent the alien authority imposed on them: disturbances have occured, which have been put down by foreign troops. I merely recite well known facts without attempting to fix responsibility or blame. A similar general situation exists in Egypt and elsewhere.

This is the situation which Mr. Crane found in Syria. It was natural, and perfectly proper one may add, that on his arrival his many influential Syrian friends would go to see him, and lay their troubles and perplexities and aspirations before him, and seek his advice and aid. It probably was inevitable, also, that Mr. Crane would listen sympathetically to their arguments, and perhaps that he would offer to them some reasonable counsel. That he would deliberately stimulate disorder is incredible. Mr. Crane's whole life and character dispute such a charge.

From press despatches published today it appears that Mr. Crane is in Paris en route to London. He was not arrested in Syria it appears, but after he had gone a French court in Damascus "convicted" him of inciting riots, or something, and sentenced him to twenty years imprisoment. I venture to think that this "sentence" will trouble Mr. Crane very little. He probably will go to England, and shortly thereafter sail for home on the ship by which his passage was engaged months ago.

But, I fear, that scarcely will end the effects of this incident. The action of the military court at Damascus may seriously affect France's prestige in America, weakened as it has been recently by certain phases of French policy during the Washington conference. It will turn the limelight of publicity on France's dubious position in Syria, and on the whole question of the governmentation of those regions. As a wisher for continued sympathetic relations between France and America I regret this exposure, if it should have these results in any measure.

I believe that it is within the truth to say that Charles R. Crane has more friends among the liberal intellectuals of America and Europe than any other living American. These will resent his alleged "conviction," and their resentment perhaps will take a turn of antagonism to and criticism of France.

THOMAS F. MILLARD.

Shanghai, May 27, 1922.

## Three Months For Proprietor Of Old Established Den

Forty-three more or less ardent advocates of the gambling idea appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday as the sequel to a raid made by detectives from the Central station at 46 Si Gee Bai Ka at 7:30 a.m. Friday.

Detective Sergeant Yorke stated to the court that the place, previously a second-class brothel, had been operated as a gambling den to his own personal knowledge for the past seven years. He was informed by his seniors in the force that it had flourished for the past twenty years. It was one of the most difficult places to raid in the district, having no less than seven ordinary doors and a number of false walls. It was by breaking through the latter that the police were able to round up practically all of the gamblers, who were not expecting interference at this time of day. The doors were provided with bolts on both the inside and the outside. The inside bolts hampered the entrance of the police and, once they got inside, the bolts on the outside were shot and the inmates were able to scamper off without being caught.

With regard to the man who came forward and admitted running the gambling, Detective Sergeant Yorke call the court's attention to the fact that he was the worst dressed and poorest looking of the lot. The police officer declared that he knew for a fact that the real proprietor was sitting at the back of the court at that moment but that he was unable to prove the fact. Fifteen of the men arrested had previous records and several had been expelled from the Settlement.

The court sent the self-styled principal to jail for three months, issued a similar sentence for two former offenders and fined the rest $5 each.

## Meet For Portuguese Sailors Postponed

Due to recent rainy weather the program of sporting events arranged for the entertainment of the officers and men of the Portuguese gunboat Patria is not to take place until next Wednesday. The program includes a list of nine track and field events in which local Portuguese athletes will complete with the men of the Patria. The meet is to be held at Mr. A. Sing's Garden and will begin at 2:30 o'clock.

The officers and men of the Patria were entertained at a garden party yesterday afternoon at the residence of Consul-General Casanova at 6 Weihaiwei Road.


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# As The Foreigner In The Field Views Conditions In China Today

## Nation Progressing Despite Handicaps

### *Missionaries Report On Activities, Civil, Military And Religious In Their Provinces*

**Even the foreigner of long residence in and intimacy with China is hard put when he attempts to visualize conditions in the nation as a whole. Relatively small sections are known to even the most widely travelled. But China with its great extent and its hundreds of millions of inhabitants is a country so vast that no one man may undertake to speak understandingly about any but general conditions in all of its provinces.**

**The difficulty of obtaining an adequate grasp on conditions in China is heightened a hundredfold by reason of the process of constant change which is now going on everywhere. Daily events, which may have a vital significance in the future development of the nation, are occurring everywhere. Provincial governments come and go. War, famine, disease leave their traces on the economic and social life of the people.**

**It was with a view of attempting to obtain a more faithful picture of China today, that missionaries located in all of the provinces were asked by THE CHINA PRESS to contribute short summaries of present-day conditions in their particular fields. Some of these reports appear below.**

## Fukien Province

*By Frank T. Cartwright*

If one were limited to one word with which to describe Fukien, he could well use "Beauty." If again he were limited to one with which to tell the conditions of the province, he could be alliteratively accurate by writing "Banditry."

Because of the uncertainty of schedule on the part of the coast steamers, tourists as a rule pass by Foochow and the other Fukien ports while even the various missions on trade and education which have recently reached China have decided that it is unnecessary to go south, except to Canton which is much more accessible. Yet those who miss seeing Fukien Province miss something that would well repay them for all their effort. Great hills pile up, range after range, from the coast line clear back to the borders of Kiangsi while regal rivers pierce the barriers of the mountains, furnishing ample if slow means of communication for the larger portion of the province.

Lumber and agriculture give employment to large numbers of people. Rice and wheat are grown in all of the valleys while bamboo and pine give color to the hills. Near the coast itself the hills have been practically denuded of woods with only fitful efforts at reforestation, but back a little distance from the beaten paths one can find magnificent hills fairly covered with various forms of soft woods. Camphor used to be quite plentiful but practically all of this wood that is available has now been bought up by the Japanese or by emissaries of the governor. The lumber is nearly all prepared for export while the bamboo is largely used up locally, either in general manufacture or in the making of paper. The most primitive methods of paper manufacture are in use and nowhere has there been any effort to introduce Western machinery.

**TRANSPORTATION POOR**

Transportation other than by water or coolies' backs is still little more than a dream. Foochow has a few miles of comparatively good roads where horses and autos are used, a progressive magistrate back of Hinghua has also built some good roads, while Amoy is adding its share to the total of the province. A road has been surveyed from Hinghua to Foochow, tapping a rich region, and it is rumored that work will begin before summer. However, don't plan to use that road this season. Rumors never yet built a road. Steam launches ascend the Min River, Fukien's largest stream, for a distance of ninety miles, while small boats can be poled and rowed for several hundred li farther. Huge rafts sweep the river at all seasons of the year.

Because of the banditry large sections of Fukien are dead. Groups of the brigands, some of them made up of ex-soldiers and others of villagers who have started out "on their own," ravage the country, and the tuchun cannot or will not take any adequate steps toward their suppression. The villagers are caught between the upper and nether millstones and are ground to poverty or death. First come the bandits demanding a certain sum for "protection against the soldiers." This is paid, or else the main part of the village becomes ruins. Later come the soldiers and they quarter themselves on the villagers (except where the villages have been wiped out by the bandits), until the simple countrymen are ready to pray for the return of the outlaws. In many instances the soldiers have learned that bandits quartered themselves in certain villages by force just as do the military forces of the governor; then they have demanded a large sum as a fine "for encouraging the bandits!"

**EVIDENCE EVERYWHERE**

On every up-country trip that I have taken I have either seen the bandits themselves or the results of their activity as shown in ruined or deserted villages. Wherever I have met them personally they have proved to be mere youngsters, equipped with a motley assortment of arms—most of the guns and ammunition, so they themselves say, purchased from Japanese agents. They have never molested me or any party with which I have been travelling and as far as I know only one foreigner in Fukien has been mistreated by the bandits. One of my friends recently bumped into the midst of a band of more than 200 back in the hills and these, he reports, were older men, men who looked the part of brigands according to his state suppolis and the beginning childhood ideas.

It must be a paying business. Every cargo boat going up-river and every raft gliding down toward the coast is forced to pay a heavy tax, this in addition to the regular likin, and business men are feeling the pressure to an alarming extent. One lumber merchant, Chinese, recently stated that his payments to the bandits average more than a thousand dollars monthly. Naturally, this method of raising funds interferes with commerce to a great extent and it is a safe prediction that Fukien Province will never work its way back into the number of strong export provinces until a government of force drives out the bandits or a government of justice removes the causes of banditry.

**SUPPORT CHURCH WORK**

Missionary work in Fukien is in rather an advanced stage. Opened up very early, the churches have grown vigorously and according to the recent survey conducted by the China Continuation Committee this province ranks highest in general occupation and in self-support. Although the villagers are quite poor they have gotten under the load of supporting their own churches so that there are whole sections where all church work is cared for from local gifts. Chinese leadership is also well advanced, quite a number of Kukienites having studied in the United States or England and then having returned to work among their own people. Strong federations of the churches are functioning, one in the northern part of the province and aother in the region around Amoy, both of these taking an active lead in various moral movements. Church union, too, is stressed, several denominations in South Fukien having merged only recently.

Politically the province is in a very unsettled condition. Governor Li has not gained a very firm grip on the whole province, and in fact there are large regions where his officers have never exercised any authority. He has alienated large numbers of his people because he is reported to be winking at or even encouraging poppy growing and several times during his tenure of office conditions have been so threatening that he was reported to have his belongings all packed and ready for flight. On two or three occasions the northern papers have printed details concerning his threatened resignation, even going so far as to discuss his successor; but he still sits in the yamen.

"Beauty" and "banditry"—and "opportunity." Fukien offers these three and you can take your choice. You are likely for some time to come to have to take the middle one if you want either the first or third.

## The New Canton

*By Frank Oldt, M.D.*

*Secretary for Kwantung Council on Health Education, Member of Staff for Preventive Medicine Work at Canton Hospital.*

It is an unique experience for one to come back to Canton these days after having been away for several years. The city walls were just beginning to be torn down three years ago to make room for wide city streets, y it still seemed the old uncha ing China. Now it is altogether new and raw and ugly. Yes, it was ugly and dirty before, but it was an ugliness you were accustomed to, one that had the sanction of custom and long usage. The new unsightliness is that of a house half finished, where the observer wonders what the completed building will look like when the scaffolding is torn down.

Few visitors seem to realise the rejuvenation that is taking place here under officials who are reasonably honest, progressive, and patriotic. It is more than the new streets, new government buildings, the real estate boom, and the seeming prosperity. Money that ordinarily would go into the pockets of officials is used for the public good. More than $600,000 is spent annually for education. Nearly Tls. 300,000 is spent by the health department of the city, but about half of this is spent on street cleaning and garbage removal. One hundred thousand dollars is granted each year to the Canton Christian College for improvement of agricultural conditions. These are a few of the things the government is doing in spite of the heavy drain for military expenditures.

There is economic and social change as evidenced by the new labor unions, the increase of wages and the strikes, especially the big seamen's strike which tied up so much of the shipping of the East for two months, made the "taipans" of Hongkong walk up the Peak to their homes each night and cook their own meals and threw the good citizens of that city into what was a good imitation of a panic. More than one well-to-do Chinese gentleman has told me that servants are no longer servile but are treated like equals in the Chinese homes. Many foreigners fail to realise this change and fondly dream that it is still twenty years ago in Canton.

**DEMOCRACY PREVAILS**

There is a real growth of democratic ideas, and this, the greatest change of all, is what the outsider least understands. No one can predict the outcome of the present political mixup or the effect of recent events upon Canton. Most people make the mistake of figuring the relative efficiency of the armies of the various parties. Of course it is possible for the present government in the south to be overthrown, but that is not what is going to count in the end. The significant thing is the growth of ideas.

Fifteen years ago only a few political refugees were for democratic government. Now the whole city and province seem to be for it. It has spread even to the coolie. An interesting phase of this is the exercise of the right of petition. If any group of people has a grievance they organise a parade and carry a petition to the mayor or the governor or whatever official is concerned. The petition is received, considered and granted or rejected as the case may be. For instance, recently the department of health issued a regulation that all the medicine shops have their goods examined for deleterious drugs and pay a fee for the examination. The shopkeepers got up a parade and petitioned the officials. The strength of opinion back of their parade was not enough to overcome the will of the government to enforce the regulations. The warlords and armies and outside governments may delay but cannot prevent the spread of democracy throughout the country.

The church is also undergoing a profound change, rapidly taking on the responsibility of organisation and self government. Social welfare is taking a larger place. Institutional churches are being planned for. More than this the church is taking a militant attitude toward the great social evils. As an example there is the anti-gambling campaign carried on by the church which ended in the abolition of gambling a year or more ago although the government stood to lose $12,000,000 yearly in revenue thereby. This year the same organisation of the churches conducted a Purity Campaign with a two fold object in view, a cleaner church with a purer idea of the Christian life, and the abolition of prostitution, girl slavery and concubinage in the city and province.

**MAKE CITY SURVEY**

A survey of the city was made showing about one third of the homes had slave girls and somewhat less had concubines. Many of the slave girls are ultimately doomed to a life of prostitution. In fact the chief source of supply of prostitutes is from the slave girls. The survey also revealed that there were about 2,000 public prostitutes in the city from whom the city secured a revenue of more than $600,000 annually. In addition there is an equal number of private prostitutes.

For the abolition of these evils the church prepared a campaign of education. There were prayer meetings, bible study, and preaching for the Christians. For Christians and outsiders there were study classes, lectures, lantern slides, movies, plays and a big exhibit on venereal disease, prostitution and morality. More than 50,000 people were reached by these and 20,000 tracts on venereal disease were sold. After this more than a thousand students made a canvass of the whole city to get the approval of the people for the abolition of prostitution. Finally there was a monster parade to petition Mayor Sun Fo and Governor Chan Kwing Ming and acting President, Wu Ting Fong, to do away with prostitution.

On the day of the big parade the Anti-Christian student movement was started in Canton. The life of the chairman of the parade committee was threatened. It is too early to estimate the effect of the purity campaign or of the Anti-Christian movement. It is evident that the purity propaganda was effective. The government is favorable to abolishing prostitution. There is already an order to do away with girl slavery. The officials favor a gradual reduction of the number of prostitutes, fearing they cannot take care of the girls should all be deprived of their occupation at once. Never in years has Christianity been discussed as at present. It has given the church much prestige and there should result a great increase in membership.

As in other places in China it is not safe to predict what is going to happen next. Yet the growth of democracy among the people is a hopeful sign and gives ground for optimism. Westerners in the North are accustomed to saying that what the country needs is a strong, autocratic ruler to unify, pacify and restore the country. This method was tried once by Yuan Shi-k'ai and if it were tried a dozen times no one would blame the method. Perhaps if some of these observers would open their eyes and look for signs of democracy and the desire for a republic among the people they might meet with some surprises. The South bet on the Democrats to win in the end be they North and-or South.

## Yang Sen Of Chungking

*By James Maxon Yard*

Chungking has made more progress in the past six months than she made in the previous six years. I had heard rumors of new things and was glad when I had the opportunity to visit that interesting city again and see for myself. I found the secret of most of the progress and new ideas in General Yang.

Chungking is a city of more than half a million built on top of a big rock beside the Yangtsze just at the point where the Jialing enters the big river. Formerly all the water had to be carried to the top of the city at the rate of 80 cash a load. Last winter General Yang introduced a pumping system which carries water to the highest parts at the cost of 20 cash per load. He has plans for a city-wide water system.

Just across the river, the small river, is the big town of Kiangbeh, probably 100,000 population. General Yang now has engineers at work getting plans for a bridge to connect these two places. And, if his plans go through, Kiangbeh may become the more important part of the greater Chungking. For, he also has on foot a reclamation project on the Kiangbeh side that will save a lot of land from the Yangtsze, along which a fine bund will be built. The steamers will dock on that side and business will naturally go across the bridge to find a place there. They are already at work on the bund, along which eventually there is to be a fine motor road 30 li long to a town called Tang Kia Teo.

**REMOVES SHRINES**

The Chungking streets have been very narrow for centuries, and the rush of new business brought by the steamers has made the congestion a very real problem. The narrow streets were made worse by many little shrines built directly on the streets. It is real evidence of the courage of the General, that he has had all the shrines removed. There was some opposition, but he moved quietly forward. He has also forbidden goods to be put out on stands in front of the shops, another way to widen the streets and prevent congestion.

One day as I was walking through the city I said to R. R. Service, the "Y" Secretary, who was with me, "Why are they tearing down those good houses?"

"Oh," he said, "haven't you heard? General Yang is going to put in a park here, a public park."

Think of it! A city less than a mile square, built on the top of a rock, every inch of land, or rock, almost priceless but he is determined to have a park almost exactly in the center of the city where it can be a blessing to most people!

This is the story. Last Fall he celebrated his birthday, the 35th, I believe. They had a big time in the finest theater in the city, the Tung Wu Tai. During the festivities General Yang ascended the stage and said he wanted to make a speech. This is about what he said. I wish someone had been there to take it down in shorthand:

"Why should you make me presents on such an occasion? I do not want gifts for myself. But I have one great desire. It is to improve Chungking. One plan I have much in mind is a system of fine parks. The first one I want to put near the center of the city, where the people may have flowers and birds and fresh air. You will greatly please me if, instead of making me any personal gift, you will subscribe here and now toward a Park Fund."

He immediately passed out the subscription books and that day there was pledged $14,000. He gave $20,000 himself later, and now they have about $100,000 and are going forward with the scheme.

**A REAL FIGHTER**

One of the reasons for the really awful congestion of the Chungking streets is the fact that the city is surrounded on all sides by either river or graves, so has not been able to expand. Chungking is the port for the whole rich province of Szechuen and of the vast hinterland. It must expand, but how can it? That was the question in all minds until General Yang tackled the problem. He is a fighter. He has courage. Witness: he has ordered that the graves outside the Tung Yuen Men be removed. A place 20 li away has been prepared and within time the graves must be removed either to this place which he has provided or to some other which they may prefer.

General Yang is a native of Luchow and he has almost transformed that sleepy town. It is now alive and flourishing. It is in touch with Chungking by a line of steamers which runs all the year. Communications always mean life. Civilisations develop along the highways of the world. In Luchow a fine Normal school is developing; the streets are wide; the shops are full of goods from all lands; they have electric lights and a telephone system. And now General Yang has started a railroad which ought to be finished next year, and which will connect Luchow with the great salt wells at Tzeliutsing. At a recent athletic meet there the town was full of Boy Scouts all in the regulation uniform.

I was interested to meet a man so full of energy and fine ideals and courage. So my friend Service arranged a meeting. His office is far from the street. The Chinese for centuries have known the value of a long approach. General Yang awaited us just outside his fine new office. It was a reception room fitted in foreign style. He had on a new foreign suit and very fine shoes. He was anxious about his new clothes and asked us if they were made properly. They fitted very well. He looked very trim and business-like.

**A NATIVE PRODUCT**

But he himself is small and undistinguished in appearance. As he sat there I wondered how he ever did it all. He moved his hands about nervously and occasionally doubled his fists. He was most friendly and approachable. They say he is always glad to see people and he talks frankly about his plans and hopes. He is what we call a very human person.

The great surprise was still to come. I asked where he had parpared for such splendid service. I supposed he had spent years in Tokio or Peking or both. In answer to my question he said:

"I have never been outside the province, except when we drove the Yunnan troops out. I followed them for a few days over the border."

It is amazing that a man who has never travelled, who has never seen the fine things of which he dreams, has the vision and desire to go forward. Surely he is a rare man.

He has read widely and has some good advisers. Most of all he has determination and courage. It is said that when the fighting against Yunnan was the fiercest some of his superiors wanted to stop. But he said:

"Never! We must never stop till they are out of Szechuen."

And, taking the field himself, then as a Colonel, he kept the troops moving till every enemy was gone. He was himself wounded, but he kept going.

Some men say "What is the use of going forward with big plans when the country is so disturbed?" His idea seems to be that maybe he can get something done before a big disturbance comes. He may not live to see the completion of his plans, but, again, he may. He will therefore work hard as though he had only today, but he will make his long plans as though he had years.

China needs more men like General Yang Sen of Chungking—a man of vision, determination and courage.

## Kweichow Province

*By Herbert S. Frank*

In the province of Kweichow, conditions have been much disturbed during the past few months. The fact that the civil governorship of the province has been without an incumbent and the threatened resignation of the military governor have brought several contending parties into the field. Lack of means of communication in the province has made it quite impossible for the outside observer to know just which of the parties will finally hold the field.

A number of battles have taken place in which important cities have changed hands. Tungjen, the city in which the writer lives, was held by the troops of Teo Li Chang up until March 17, at which time, after a slight encounter not far from the city, Teo retired from the city with those of his troops who were still loyal and took up a position at the extreme northeast corner of the province. The city was then occupied by Nan Tz-lin up until April 19, when Teo Li-chang's army returned, and after a few hours of fierce fighting recaptured the city and killed Nan Tz-lin and a number of his associates.

The strife has brought a great deal of distress to the merchants and people of the cities as huge sums of money are extorted by each of the contending forces when they are defeated and are about to abandon the city, or whether they are entering the city as victor. These demands for money are usually complied with in order to avoid the much-dreaded looting.

With these political disturbances has been coupled a famine which now has endured over a period of a year and caused untold hardship and suffering among the laboring classes. As a result, many have succumbed to starvation and disease. At the time of the first appearance of famine in 1921, people began to sell or pawn clothes and other personal property in the hope that with the arrival of the new harvest conditions would permit them to recover some of the most needed articles. The scantiness of the harvest, due to drought and a large acreage of opium, halted the desired relief, and rice never dropped below double its normal price even at the height of the harvest season and soon rose steadily to three and four times its normal price as at present. This has resulted in a general slump in business, which has added to the difficulties faced by the people.

As in other provinces, robber bands have been on the increase

(Continued on Page 10)


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# As The Foreigner In The Field Views Conditions In China Today

(Continued from Page 9)

intimidating traffic along both water and land routes. People ordinary of the middle classes have been reduced to the lower levels, and those of the upper classes are now living under middle class conditions. Up to the present, very little relief has been given the people of the province. Local missions and some wealthy individuals among the Chinese have aided in some measure, but their efforts have been of meagre value when the need is considered. Famine relief societies have withheld moneys because of the continued cultivation of the poppy, but the great injustice is that this reacts on the poor and innocent.

Up to the present, there has been no organised opposition to missionary activities in the province. On the contrary, a friendly attitude has been shown toward the churches and hospitals, and the people are really appreciative of the aid given them in this period of distress.

## Pingtingchow, Shansi

*By Dr. Fred J. Wampler*

Pingtingchow is a city of about twenty thousand inhabitants located in the east central part of Shansi five miles south of the Cheng Tai railroad. The city is 3,300 feet above sea level and most of the surrounding country is higher than that. The county in which the city is located is small in area but has a population of 300,000. The place has a reputation throughout the province for the learning of its scholars. It is very proud of these traditions and is thus slow in taking on modern ideas in education and industry.

Pingtingchow is the center of a section very rich in coal deposits. The coal is anthracite and lies in veins of varying depths up to thirty-five feet. Most of the coal lies near the surface, many of the mine shafts are less than 100 feet and the deepest I know of is less than 600 feet.

Mining is carried on by both native and foreign methods. The gentry of Shansi have bought out all mining rights for the province. Hence we have no foreign firms engaged in mining. Much coal is consumed locally but in addition about 60,000 tons are shipped out by rail per month.

Iron ore is found in large quantities in close proximity to the coal. Many cast iron products are produced and exported. Unfortunately there is little timber from which charcoal can be made. The local coal does not coke so it is necessary to get coke from outside. Coarse pottery is made in large quantities.

In addition to the Cheng Tai Railway passing through the territory a good motor road runs into the section connecting Yang C'huan on the railway with Liaochow eighty miles south. The road was built by the American Red Cross with famine labor in 1921 and is one of the best motor roads in China. It was the first road of this type to be built through difficult mountain territory. At the hardest section most of a two mile stretch of the entire width of the road was blasted out of solid limestone rock.

This region like the rest of Shansi is well governed. There are no bandits. The soldiers are promptly paid and do not loot. Most of the villages have primary schools for boys and more than half have schools for girls. The province has a system of vital statistics which is kept up faithfully in this region. The cause of death is given incorrectly quite often but the numbers of deaths of children one year old are registered accurately. No opium is produced but opium and morphine are smuggled into the province.

While conservative, the section is open to Christianity. Missionary work is carried on in all regular lines. The last year following the famine relief work there has been an increased interest, not so much on the part of these who received the help as the better classes who saw the work that was done. The hospital is organising a public health department which hopes to help rid the section of endemic foci of typhus and relapsing fevers.

## Progress In Shansi

*By Rev. W. C. Fairfield, Taiku, Shensi*

The ten years during which Governor Yen Hsi Shan has dominated the province of Shansi may be divided into two periods of five years each. During the first five years he did little more than preserve order. The last five years have been marked by the constructive measures which are now associated with his name.

There is not as much fuss and disturbance about the measures as there was three or four years ago, when Taiyuanfu was in a frenzy of building. The anti-footbinding measures have made considerable progress although they have not been completely successful. The normal school for the training of lower primary school teachers has graduated its first class and is planning to lengthen its course. The bureaus of agriculture and sericulture are steadily developing their work, introducing foreign seeds of better quality, pushing the campaign for county experiment stations, etc.

The beginnings of the factory system are seen in the flour mill now being erected in Taiyuanfu and a cotton mill covering a large amount of ground in Yutze. Another cotton mill is projected for southern Shansi. The motor roads which have been built in the last two years are running down, but a system of supervision and care is now in operation that will gradually get them into better shape. So far they have been used only for motor busses, ricshas, and broadwheeled carts. They will not stand heavy motor trucks.

In general, the position of the Governor is still strong, although there are discontented elements in the province. Many country people think that the taxes are too high and do not realise the inestimable benefit of a quiet and well-ordered life. There has been some student agitation in favor of communistic ownership of mines and there is something of a party of opposition. But on the whole, the Governor has the situation well in hand.

Religiously, the province is characterised by the attempt to provide a substitute for Christianity that will root back in the heritage of past centuries, mainly Confucian but with a Buddhist element. The large Self-Examination Halls in Taiyuanfu have their equivalent in all the hsien cities and in many villages. In addition to the Heart-Cleansing Society, there has been an attempt to organise a Young Men's Educational Club along Y. M. C. A. lines, but both these organisations seem to lack vitality. The Christian forces are steadily gaining in numbers and influence. One mission shows a gain in communicant members of 1,500 percent since 1900.

## Kalgan Prospering

*By Charles S. Heininger*

Situated on the border of Mongolia, Kalgan is economically very dependent upon the trade of Mongolia, especially of Urga. When Mongolia was cut off from its supply of goods through Russia by the war and later Siberia was unable to secure goods from abroad on account of the revolution the Kalgan-Urga trade boomed. However with the overthrow of Chinese power in Urga last year many firms in Kalgan lost heavily and the place was very dull.

Last fall, largely through the efforts of the American consul at Kalgan and the enterprise of American business men trade was re-established. Chinese firms soon followed in the Urga trade and local business improved.

The most profitable trade last year was the fur trade. At present a number of new foreign firms have opened offices in Kalgan. These firms usually carry on an auto traffic to Urga. For some time the lack of Chinese competition made this business very profitable but now prices are back to their old level and foreign firms are giving their attention mostly to export and import trade, operating the auto service mostly according to the demands of their own business. Chinese firms are also operating automobiles though the government service has not been resumed.

As long as Urga is under the domination of the Soviet Russian government, however, both Chinese and foreign trade are in a more or less precarious condition. Among the local products for export, linseed and rapeseed are the most prominent. Business in these articles was unusually heavy. At present a new house and offices for the Salt Gabelle are being erected; the Japanese have opened a consulate with a staff out of all proportion to their meager local business interests and there are many signs of the increasing importance of Kalgan to foreign interests.

From the standpoint of the church work, Kalgan has lately shown improvement. This city was the third in Chihli province to be opened by Protestant missionaries but on account of its isolation the work here has progressed very slowly and is even yet far behind the work in many centers of China. The work formerly carried on by the American Board was taken over in 1909 by the Methodist Protestant Mission. New equipment and workers have been added; the closer contact with other places afforded by the railroad has broken the old conservatism and the outlook is very encouraging.

Eight missionaries are connected with the work of this station and the usual forms of evangelistic, educational and medical work are carried on. In the last few years there has been a great growth in the work of the church in the villages and towns near Kalgan. In four years the church membership has almost trebled and the church leaders are faced with large problems in their efforts to train the new members and reach the people who are listening eagerly to the message.

Some young men of great possibilities have been reached and are largely helped by the classes held during the summer vacation months when students from Peking and other centers come here to enjoy the cool of the mountains. During the last six years work has also been begun by the North Chihli Mission from Norway and the Salvation Army. There are also some workers formerly connected with this Norwegian Mission but now independent. The work of the British and Foreign Bible Society for Mongolia also centers here. In this region the steady progress of the church these last years and the coming on of strong leaders make one hope great things for the future.

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## Near Paotingfu

*By Elmer W. Galt, American Board Mission*

Paotingfu lies on the fertile Chihli plain, which normally supports a dense population, but for the past five years this region has been hard hit economically. The floods of 1917 along the Tan, Sha and Hu-to rivers brought serious famine conditions. Insect pests and a poorly distributed rain supply the following two years retarded the recovery to normal conditions. Then came the great drought of the year 1920. During the ensuing months, prior to last year's harvest, $2,000,000 of relief funds were distributed in about thirty counties with which the writer is familiar. Otherwise, the toll of death would certainly have been high.

Last year, the crops were good and brought a large measure of relief. However, lack of autumnal rain prevented the sowing of wheat, and the lack of rain to date this spring causes much apprehension lest there be further distress this year. In general, the area about Paotingfu is peopled with industrious law-abiding citizens. There is none of the organised brigandage that is found farther south in the same province. There is less of highway robbery and local banditry than in the outlying counties near Peking to the north.

The Christian missions at work in this field find a ready opportunity to press forward. This was true before the famine year. It is markedly true since. One mission in this field with a church membership of only 1,600 has had within the past six months 3,500 people in classes for Christian instruction and might readily have had others. The people took the initiative, asking for instruction. There was no need to rum up enrollment, and it was conspicuous that the people thus seeking Christian instruction were not disproportionately the actual recipients of relief. The onlookers were greatly impressed with the unbiased relief work under mission administration. The promotion of the national phonetic system is being given a large place in the development of a reading Christian community.

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# New Eastern Settlement Called Tribute To France

## *Success In Indo-China Used As Pattern In Dealing With Oriental Problems*

London, April 12.—"It is not too much to say that the peace of Asia, the integrity of the British Empire and the lives of millions of people are now hanging in the balance. To men of the older generation—men who have seen and appreciated the position once held by England in the Near East and throughout Asia—the position gives ground for sorrow and anxiety; sorrow for mistakes made, anxiety lest a mistaken policy should be continued and lead to an inevitable disaster to the empire and humanity."

This passage of grave warning is taken from an article which will appear in the forthcoming issue of "The Asiatic Review" from the pen of Sir Graham Bower, a leading British authority on the East. He traces the whole story of the decline of British prestige in the East, due chiefly to the anti-Turkish attitude adopted by the British government in the peace settlement. The lost position, he believes, can be regained. It can be regained by the resumption of Britain's traditional position as the friend of Islam, "the religion of about 30,000,000 British subjects and about 240,000,000 of the followers of Mahomet scattered over the world."

"The key to the position," says Sir Graham Bower, "is the attitude toward Islam taken up by England. It affects India, Palestine, Egypt and Persia. It even affects China. If the conservative force of religion is enlisted on the side of England she will have nothing to fear, for in the East it is only religion that counts. The key to India is in the Khalifat (the spiritual hegemony over Islam of the Sultan of Turkey), the key to Egypt in the Mosque of El Azhar (the center of Moslem learning). The key to peace is loyalty and justice to all; to Moslem as well as Christian, to Gentile as well as Jew. So will England bring peace to the East and gain in exchange loyalty to herself."

This was written before the council of British, French and Italian Foreign Ministers in Paris had drafted the basis of a new settlement with Turkey to take the place of the never ratified Treaty of Sevres, the terms of which have been at the bottom of much of Britain's recent difficulties throughout the East. The proposed new settlement deals much more justly with Turkey, in particular in restoring to her those "homelands of the Turk" in Asia Minor and Thrace which Mr. Lloyd George repeatedly asserted during the war should not be taken from her, and the subsequent disposition of which, by all available accounts, struck a most damaging blow to British reputation with the Moslem world.

"The proposed new Eastern settlement is a striking vindication of the policy pursued by France, as opposed to the policy pursued by England, in the Orient. The consistently pro-Turkish policy of France has been interpreted on commercial and other grounds, but is commonly overlooked that France is herself, after Britain, the leading Eastern power of the world, France rules over Morocco and an enormous area of Moslem North Africa. In the Far East she controls the wide and fruitful territories comprised under the name of French Indo-China.

France's administration of her colonial territories has been singularly successful. The President of the republic is at present paying a state visit to Morocco, which has remained untroubled, while the Spanish zone around Melilla has been the scene of a general uprising of tribesmen and heavy Spanish reverses. The same issue of "The Asiatic Review," which is devoted chiefly to a study of England's troubles in the East, contains an article on "The Empire of Annam and France" in which Roger de Belleval points out the success of French colonisation in that little known corner of the Orient.

The Emperor Khai-Dinh of Annam will attend the colonial exhibition at Marseilles. The aim of this exhibition is to advertise in France and to the world the invaluable riches of the French colonies, which are still insufficiently developed. Indo-China is making a special effort at this exhibition. She has built at Marseilles a reproduction of the central group of Angkor-Vat, the wonder of the Khmer architecture of Annam, the towers of which reach the height of about 230 feet. The exhibition expenses for Indo-China alone will be about 30,000,000 francs. The Emperor of Annam will be accompanied by the heir apparent, who will remain in France and stay in a lycee in order to attend a course of European studies.

Indo-China, in the opinion of Roger de Belleval, is unquestionably the most precious gem in the French colonial empire.

The variety and importance of its resources, which have not yet been entirely turned to account; its situation in the center of the people of the Far East, Australasia and India; its proximity to the large market of China, on which so many other nations are casting envious eyes; the great density of its population . . . these are sure warrants of its future prosperity and make of French Indo-China one of the potential elements in the economic recovery of France.

The Emperor of Annam has more than a nominal authority and fully governs his empire. He is, according to De Belleval, more independent than the protected sovereigns of India. France has respected wherever possible the authority of the sovereign and his mandarins. The mandarins who are all recruited by competitive examination, according to the old democratic traditions of the Far East, are at the head of districts and counties. They have also been kept in the provinces, where they give advice to the French resident whenever he makes a decision. The line between them and the sovereign are the Emperor's four ministers, picturesquely called "the four pillars of the Empire."

Khai-Dinh, the present Emperor, who is to visit the Marseilles exhibition, is one of the hardest working rulers in the world. Son of Dong Khanh, he ascended the throne only in 1919. The then Emperor, Duy Than, incited by Germany, while agents had tried to raise Annam against France, but, abandoned by his people, he was compelled to join in exile at Reunion his father, the deposed Emperor Thanh Thai, whose acts of cruelty are still remembered by the natives.

Khai-Dinh, born in 1881, then came to the throne at a critical moment and from the outset of his reign adopted an attitude of loyal co-operation with France. The environment in which the Emperor lives is the same as that of centuries ago: the court of Annam is perhaps the court of the world where traditions have been kept in their purest form. But, though he has retained in his court the antique pomp of his ancestors, Khai-Dinh is a modern Emperor. He is extremely active, and makes a point of receiving personally all office holders, whatever their rank, who ask for an audience. He is keenly interested in letters and in public instruction and visits the schools established in the capital.

Annam is a medley of ancient and modern. The Emperor, whose audience chamber is flanked by gardens in which are drawn up the gigantic imperial elephants in full war equipment, their tusks adorned with gold rings, their feet with gold bracelets, their backs covered with silk carpets with gold fringes, is at other times to be seen playing tennis on the green lawns of the palace gardens. He is more especially interested in hunting and automobile driving. He is often seen driving his own magnificent limousine on the admirable roads established by the French protectorate—those roads which excited the astonishment of Lord Northcliffe during his recent visit to Annam—among the gorgeous scenery for which the surroundings of Hue are famous. Hue is the imperial citadel, built by French engineers in Vanhan's style.

France is fortunate in the unswerving loyalty of the Annamites, the political quietness which reigns in Indo-China, and the confidence of the natives, who subscribed with enthusiasm to the local loan issued last month.

For twenty million Indo-Chinese there is not at present any other unity than that created by the French administration; the inhabitants of Annam, Cambodia and Laos belong to different races and religions. Religions, however, do not develop the same fanaticism as in India, and are far from having the same strict code; and Moslems are not very numerous. Indo-China is, of course, largely isolated from Continental influences, and especially ffom Bolshevik propaganda.

But, when all favorable influences are taken into account, the success of French colonisation in Indo-China is still impressive. "France in Indo-China," as Lord Northcliffe said in a notable tribute which Roger de Belleval quotes in his article, "seems to be receiving the benefit of 300 years' colonial experience . . . . The Frenchman in the Far East has been able to discover and touch the heart of the native. He colonises tactfully and follows the policy of friendship."


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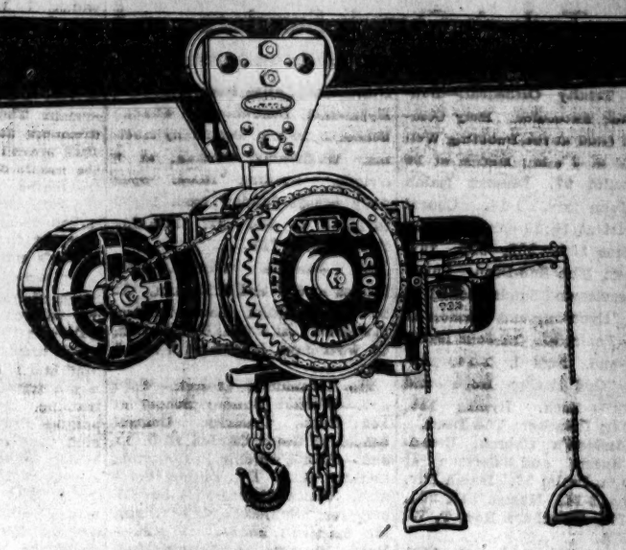


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1 *KEEP YOUR COFFEE AIR TIGHT. Roasted Coffee loses its flavour rapidly, especially after it is ground.*
2 *MEASURE CAREFULLY. The amount of Coffee you use depends upon the strength you like. Experiment until you find just the amount of Coffee that suits you then stick to it. Don't guess.*
3 *USE GROUNDS ONLY ONCE. Don't leave the Coffee grounds in the pot and re-steep for the next meal. It's like using ashes in building a fire.*
4 *BOIL THE COFFEE. To prepare Coffee it is best to have a percolator. Put the Coffee in the strainer. Add water as much as required. Cold water is best. When it comes to a boil let it percolate from two to five minutes and then serve.*
*In the absence of a percolator, beat an egg into the Coffee to be used. Pour boiling water on this and let it come to a boil and simmer for two or three minutes.*
5 *SERVE AT ONCE. Many a pot of perfect Coffee has been ruined by letting it cool. If you must wait keep the Coffee piping hot. Re-cooking injures the flavour.*
6 *SCOUR THE COFFEE POT. It is not enough to give the pot a hurried rinse. Scour it even more carefully than other cooking utensils.*

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**Weather**

*Cloudy weather with some mist in places along the coast. A Smal, depression formed over our regions will cross the Eastern sea E. N. Eward. Moderate Cyclonic circulation between our coasts and Uni Siu Another lowcentre will cross Manchuria and reach the sea of Japan travelling E. Ewars.*

## ENGAGEMENT

The engagement was announced on May 27th of Mr. T. B. Chang of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. to Miss Alice L. Chen f the Margaret Williamson Hospital. 48950

## Today's Church Services

**Holy Trinity Cathedral.**—Sunday after Ascension. Holy Communion (and at the Bubbling Well Chapel) at 8 a.m.; Matins at 10 a.m. Psalm 97. Lessons Isaiah lxvi. John xiv, 1-14. Choral Eucharist at 10:30 a.m. Smart in F. Hymns 299, 202, 322, 167. Preacher: The Sub-Dean. Children's Service and Sunday School at 3 p.m. Evensong and Sermon at 6 p.m. Psalm 91. Lessons Isaiah lxv, 17-end. Acts i, 1-14. Anthem: "God is Our Hope and Strength"—Bach. Hymns 150, 301, 304.; Preacher: The Dean.

**St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.**—Matins and Sermon at 10:30 a.m. Psalm 97. Isaiah lxiv. John xiv, 1-14. Hymns 147, 301, 280, 220; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

**St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.**—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

**Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).**—Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The services will be conducted as follows: At 11 a.m. by Rev. G. Cecil-Smith; at 6 p.m. by Rev.D. E. Hoste.

**Christian Science Society, Shanghai.**—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service at 11 a.m. Subject: "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." Sunday School at 10 a.m. Testimony meeting. Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21, Nanking Road (Room 71).

**St. Joseph's Church.**—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8:15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week-days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

**The Community Church.**—9:30 a.m.—Western Sunday School at 145 Route Grouchy. Central School at Union Church Hall, 11 a.m.—Public worship in Columbia Country Club. Dr. Luther Freeman, the minister, will be the preacher: Subject: "The Sixth, the Spiritual, Sense." 5 p.m.—Public Worship in Masonic Hall. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Nehimiah Boynton of Brooklyn. The general public will always find a cordial welcome in these services.

**New Thought Center.**—No. 12 Nanking Road, Kelly and Walsh Building, top floor. Sunday Service from 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Subject: "The Creative Law in the Human Evolution." Free Treatment and Teaching daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The public is cordially invited.

## Have Faith And Hustle

BY DR. CHARLES FLEISHER

UNLESS you follow it up with plentiful boosting,, your boast will not bring you to the goal. In other words, it is still true that faith without works is dead.

Since the slump, economic and moral, which followed the boom, which succeeded the armistice which ended the crazy war, we have been trying to restore courage and to lift business out of the depths—mainly by an abundant appeal of optimistic ethics.

But courage and business refuse to come back by that process.

By works we are justified, and by works is faith made perfect.

That is ancient, scriptural doctrine, but everlasting and practical truth—however much we may try to deceive ourselves by mere proclamation of our faith, and by fine assertion of our ideals.

For instance, there is no getting away from the fact that the war involved the killing of millions of men, the crippling of many other millions and the paralysis of the economic systems of all the countries, including our own.

When the war ended, the accompanying extravagance could not and did not really do away with the deadly results of the four years' orgy of barbarousness and destruction.

We are paying the price of that ferocious insanity in the apparent inability of our economic body to return to "normalcy." At any rate, we know now that recovery must needs be slow.

Besides, our working masses, still hampered economically by the high cost of living, and, morally, by their own inefficiency and their own unwillingness to work, naturally refuse to face calmly the inevitable reduction of their wages.

At the other end of the scale, we find the Federal Reserve, which doubtless saved America from complete financial disaster, still either unwilling or unable to function as the circulatory system of our body and so to give the industrial and commercial world the blood supply which would at least facilitate recovery.

In the face of all these hard facts, the boastful word is all in vain.

Unless we achieve again the joy and the efficiency of working, and our banks make production possible, and we can export our surplus to countries which will pay or which we can afford to trust, neither the world nor America will, for many years, break through the vicious circle welded by the war.

These practical considerations are here emphasised, not in order to add still another shade of deep, dark blue to the prevalent indigo, but only to call attention to the vanity of mere optimism unbacked by the concrete co-operation of all the factors of industry.

It is true for a people and for all the peoples as it is for an individual that we must have faith in our capacity, but also we must hustle for all we are worth.

The writer feels the greater need for insisting upon this emphasis because he is himself so persistent an apostle of optimism, with both the written and the spoken word.

By works are we justified, and not by faith only.

He realises that we are the more likely to be deluded regarding the effectiveness of enthusiasm, because we are a relatively young and naive nation and therefore inclined to believe in the sufficiency of youthful exuberance.

Besides, it is psychologically natural for human beings to try to think themselves out of ugliness into beauty, out of difficulty into ease. We want so to be happy!

To these desirable ends no method or means seems simpler than the mere assertion of the non-existence of ugliness and difficulty, or the confident claim of the existence and the supremacy of beauty and ease.

Nor can one deny at least a minimum of effectiveness to this process—even as insanity or intoxication may let you live in a world of happy illusion.

Be all that as it may, the sober, rational truth remains as couched in the old and commonsensible proverb which bids the fighter trust in God and keep his powder dry.

# Future Is Dark For Erin

*Passion And Prejudice At Work In Effort To Wreck Peace Declares Col. Frederick Palmer*

BY COL. FREDERICK PALMER

Cork, Ireland, April 24.—It is fewer than three months since the provisional government was established. In January, when all the world was rejoicing that at last Ireland had her chance, I came to Ireland to write about the building of the Irish Free State and the future of Ireland. If I have not kept to my subject the reason is obvious to readers. Some of them may be inclined to think, that a better chosen subject would have been the destruction of the Irish Free State.

Out of the turmoil of paradoxes which I have experienced in traveling from end to end of Ireland in the last six weeks, the issue which is to decide the future has become reasonably clear and certain truths have become self-evident. The issue is whether the dreamers and the "corner boys" shall prevail over three-fourths of the people of Ireland; and one of the truths, which explains how the issue arose and which seems unknown to the outside world, concerns the driving force of De Valera's movement.

All wiseacres who are on the inside of Irish politics do agree on one subject, and that is that De Valera is the voice for another man's words. The real power behind him is Erskine Childers, who is not Irish in blood, manners or training. Born of a famous landholding Protestant family in Ireland, Childers, a graduate of Cambridge university, first became known to the world through his novel, "The Riddle of the Sands," whose prophecy of German plans and ambitions was justified by the onslaught of the kaiser's legions upon the Belgian frontier. He was a lieutenant commander serving in the British naval aviation service at Gallipoli when, on account of pamphlets he had written about Irish finances he was summoned by Sir Horace Plunkett as an adviser to the Irish convention. A resident of Ireland he had to choose one side or the other, and he became a violent Sinn Feiner.

GREEK AGAINST GREEK

"Such is Ireland!" exclaimed a Free State partisan. "The republicans say that the British will be the power behind the free state. An Englishman is the power behind the De Valera movement. We seem bound to be ruled by the English, anyway."

As Childers's record, until he became a Sinn Feiner, stands for everything that is anathema to the extremists whose fanaticism he incites, his place is in the background, where his personality is at home. He was secretary of the Irish delegation which negotiated the State treaty.

The chess player behind the curtain, this little man of 50, with his wide set eyes, having the detachment of the student and the concentration of a fighting dreamer, pitted his well trained mind, his English inheritance, his stubborn English steel and his knowledge of phrasing, against the political cleverness of Lloyd George, the legal acumen of Birkenhead, the toplofty sureness and facility of Churchill and the forthright honesty of Chamberlain. He was at home mentally and racially, if not spiritually, with these antagonists, as he planned in Greek against Greek fervor his future campaign.

The treaty was one step in its progress; his ambition, to see the day when he should meet British delegates, Irish nation against British nation—Ireland wholly free. He returned to Ireland to repudiate the treaty and to use the ammunition the negotiations had supplied him for future battles. At the meeting of the Dail Eireann, the Irish republican congress, which considered the ratification of the treaty, he made the ablest speech, excepting Mulcahy's alone, in its keen edged logic, which, delivered in the House of Commons for another cause, would have won the praise of Balfour and the intellectuals.

MADE DE VALERA A TOOL

After the ratification—which the outside world thought meant the final establishment of the free state—he looked about for mediums of his purpose in order to lead the people of Ireland to repudiate the action of their congress. To De Valera, himself a student and a zealot, whose impressionable mind and valiant spirit are not lacking in vanity, the resourceful Childers offered the personal appeal of his logic and belligerent sincerity.

All insiders agree that as surely as the driving force behind the De Valera movement is Childers, so the driving force behind Childers himself is Mrs. Childers. She does not appear in public. There is no mention of her in the press as there is of Miss MacSwiney, the sister of the martyr mayor of Cork; Mrs. O'Callaghan, the wife of the martyr mayor of Limerick, and other feminine extremists.

An invalid who keeps to her house, a Bostonian by birth, who is proud of being a descendant of John Hancock, Mrs. Childers sees in Ireland's "cause against tyranny" a parallel to that of her ancestor. A woman of broad culture, singularly gifted in persuasion, she believes in the cause as only a woman can believe; and through the circle of people who surround her husband she exerts her faith in a way that promotes action. I have heard Irishmen say that she proves the rule that an American woman who marries an Irishman becomes more Irish than the Irish; one who marries an Englishman, more English than the English, and one who marries a Prussian becomes more Prussian than the Prussians.

CRUSADE, THEN REACTION

At the outset of his crusade De Valera gained followers very rapidly. It looked for two or three weeks as if he might stampede the country by his plausible and simple appeal. Britain was beaten; her soldiers were going; they could not come back. Why bargain with her? Why submit to her diplomatic wiles? Why not the whole thing—complete independence—immediately?

But the reaction was equally swift among the people upon second thought. They would not endanger present gains by disagreements among themselves; they would make the most of what they had and leave the rest to the future.

In county after county as I traveled about Ireland I heard the expression: "Our county is for the treaty, but we hear that it is the only county that is."

De Valera still had the propagandic machinery on his side. Today, when the general election is still two months away, I do not think that there is a county in Ireland that would not vote against De Valera. The treaty party would carry the country three or four to one: that is, if every voter voted and his vote was counted. Here in Cork, the hotbed of republicanism, sentiment, as I judge it, is against De Valera.

"No, I don't think that I will be voting," I have heard Irishmen of all classes say. "There will be a corner boy at the polls to prevent me voting, or, if there is not, the corner boys will count the votes to suit heir pleasure."

This is an astounding statement from men of a race who have the habit in other countries of getting their votes in early and making sure they are registered for their candidates.

INTIMIDATE VOTERS

I objected when I first heard statements of this kind, "Why, that is the one thing that ought to make any redblooded voter insist upon voting."

I was always told that I was thinking in foreign terms. I did not realise that the Irish people, though they had supplied brave soldiers for every country in the world, had become habituated to this attitude toward force rule.

The corner boy type of soldier no longer meets the hospitality and the favors he enjoyed during his fighting days, which makes him resentful of public ingratitude for his services and inclined to the "high hand," which the public in turn resents, even to the extent of remarks that the country has only exchanged the "Black and Tans" for the "Green and Tans."

As one Irish-American said, what Ireland needs is a sturdy Irish-American policeman to take the corner boy in hand and put an end to shootings and hold-ups. In other words, Ireland cannot rule itself without an Irish army which is a unit of obedience to the orders of an established Irish government. When this army is created out of the turmoil some Irish heads will have to be broken by Irishmen and some Irishmen shot by Irishmen, which will be no worse stricture upon the Irish people than similar procedure in the name of law and order among other peoples in parlous times.

If no such dependable force is forthcoming, what then? Britain prefers pacification by Irishmen rather than Englishmen. British officers insist that they had Sinn Fein weakening and that in another three months they would have completed pacification. Irish leaders are frank about the exhaustion their forces were suffering at the close of the struggle.

The policy of De Valera, who holds that Britain was beaten in the field and won only a diplomatic victory, may be put to the test of renewing the war if its promise that ths British would grant independence rather than take further coercive measures is wrong. Against the De Valera argument is the Collins argument that an Ireland with an organised army and every British soldier out of Ireland would stand a better chance of success than starting hostilities before the British evacuation was complete.

And Britain, long headed and experienced in statesmanship, leaves turmoil to feed turmoil, the resources of 45 million people and a large army and navy at her command against the divided Irish army. To the British way of thinking, it was the pressure of the public opinion of the world and of public opinion in England crying out in shame against the "black and tanning" of Ireland which led to the British concession of the free state. Liberal minded Englishmen, indeed, all Englishmen except a few with Orange or Southern Unionist connections, pray for the success of the free state, for a happy and prosperous Ireland as their island neighbor.

Lloyd George has the gift of waiting, a delicate touch for the public pulse. He acts when the time is ripe British will not take a strong hand again until the public opinion of the world turns indifferent to the Irish cause from a surfeit of present day Irish news and the wearied conservative and property holding elements of Ireland welcome any change which will restore order while Ireland's valiant fighting men have worn out their eagerness in factional enterprises.

As a political strategist De Valera, in his apostolic fervor, with the church against him, seeks to force a situation where the united republican army will repudiate the treaty and promulgate the republic, in full confidence that the British will accept the inevitable, which the British say they will not do.

There must be no shooting of Irish soldiers by Irish soldiers, De Valera insists. He does not want Civil War in Southern Ireland, yet to the observer, as he studies Irish history, the movement of all the countering elements of passion and hate, points to the only way of uniting the southern soldiers as war against the Orangemen of the North, who on their part have taken a course which day by day has made this tragedy the more probable.

The call in the South for reprisals for the murder of Catholics in the North and the answering call for return reprisals by the North further and further inflame passion. Lloyd George offers his stopgaps of opportunities; Churchill pleads and explains, Michael Collins, frank, ready witted, courageous, shakes his main of dark brown hair, as untried in statesmanship, he seeks to keep his seat on his bucking steed. Griffith, who was to have been the premier of the free State after the provisional government had finished its task, speaks the point as Sinn Fein's veteran. Frail little Richard Mulcahy, Catholic, pure blooded Cael, educated by the Christian brothers, pits his strategy as "the man behind" who trying to hold an army together for the Free State against the Protestant Childers of Cambridge university, England, as "the man behind," who is splitting the army. Up north that heavy featured, stubborn, long headed covenanter, Sir James Craig, is thinking "All for Belfast."

It is a diabolically baffling not to say horrible situation when the average Irishman wants peace. I have grown very fond of the Southern Irish in these weeks in which I have known not only the generous hospitality of the well-to-do, but of the humble folk of the cottages, who will not allow a visitor to depart without presents of eggs and cream. They are a conservative people in the mass; none more so anywhere in the world. If they can only get a start with a free government after the centuries of oppression the future will be certain. Will the politicians and the corner boys let them have a start?

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Meanwhile, it seems to me that every dollar subscribed by Irish-Americans to the support of any faction in Ireland is only defeating the object of a free and happy Ireland. There is money enough in Ireland to carry out an election. The banks of the major part of the country are rich with deposits from the boom prices for farm produce when Britain was in siege by the submarines, and much of this is being invested abroad instead of for home development.

Such at least is the truth as seen in the midst of the turmoil of paradoxes by an American who wants the Irish to have either the free state or independence, so that it brings the home people of this wonderful and lovable race the kind of self-rule they want and the future they deserve.


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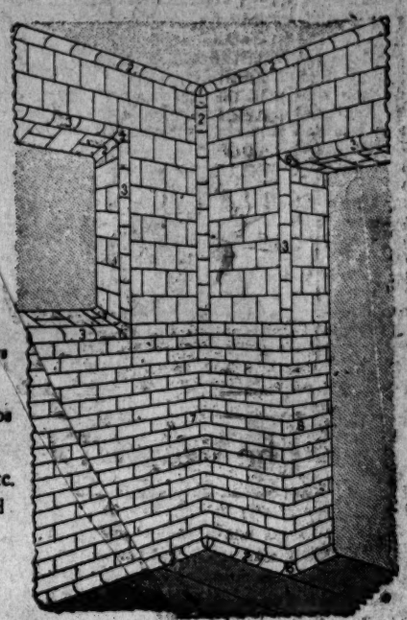

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YES MAM, I LIKE HER BETTER'N ANYBODY, AND SHE LIKES ME BETTERN ANYBODY, AND WE'RE GOIN' TA GET MARRIED WHEN WE GET BIG, AND SHE CALLS ME TEENY BOY, AND I CALL HER LIL' BUTTER-CUP AND—
TEENY BOY!
BUTTER CUP!
GOSH, THERE AINT NO USA ME TRYIN' TA KID THAT GUY, HE'S KIDDIN' HIMSELF BETTER'N I COULD DO IT.
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TOM McNAMARA

## The School Of Auction Bridge

BY R. F. FOSTER

It is laid down in some of the textbooks that there are six exceptions to the rule of leading trumps as soon as you get in. Apart from the advantages to be gained by adopting some other line of play, there is always the safe guiding rule to ask yourself what you are leading trumps for. Trumps are led to defend your high cards. If there is no danger of losing them, it is clearly not necessary to lead trumps to protect them.

The value of making dummy's trumps separately from those of the declarer ought to be pretty well known to all bridge players by this time, but the value of making some of the declarer's small trumps and still having enough left to put up a fight with the big ones, is not so highly appreciated.

Ask the average beginner what the trumps are most useful for and the answer will undoubtedly be to trump the adversaries' strong suits. But there is another use for them and a very common one, although too often overlooked, and that is to trump the intermediate cards of your own suit when you cannot catch those cards by leading.

This is called ruffing out a suit and consists in letting one hand trump the small cards led until all the high ones held by the enemy have fallen. In carrying out this plan, even when they understand its working, beginners frequently fall into the error of putting off this trumping too long.

Given the ace and king of a suit with several small ones, and the usual mistake is in leading out the ace and king, even if dummy has only one small one, and then trumping the third round. This is much more likely to be overtrumped than the second round, and it is almost a certainty that the fourth round will find the opponents able to shut dummy out or overtrump, unless dummy's trumps are very high.

With only one high trump in the dummy it is most important to get in the little one early and have the big one in reserve for the inevitable on a later round. There are, of course, hands in which a valuable discard can be given by leading two winning cards first, but they are very rare, as dummy must be long somewhere if the second round of one suit can be trumped, and the trumps are so short that the declarer cannot afford to lead trumps first and run afterward. Take the hand shown here:

H.—J
C.—9 7 4 2
D.—Q 5 3
S.—J 10 8 6 4

H.—6 3 / H.—Q 10 9 8 5
C.—K Q J 6 5 / C.—10 8 3
D.—J / D.—10 8 7
S.—Q 9 7 5 2 / S.—A K
(Y: H.—Q 10 9 8 5, C.—10 8 3, D.—10 8 7, S.—A K; A: H.—A K 7 4 2, C.—A, D.—A K 9 6 4 2, S.—3; Z: H.—6 3, C.—K Q J 6 5, D.—J, S.—Q 9 7 5 2)

Z dealt and bid a heart. A started his two-suiter by calling the best defensive suit, clubs. Y passed, being unable to help the hearts. This prompted Z to show his diamonds and A called the spades.

Although Y has no legitimate assist for either of Z's suits, he is obliged to make a selection of the one in which he has the more cards, so he goes to three diamonds. B's hand looks pretty strong, if A has good clubs, and he takes a chance on three spades. He would have been hurt pretty badly if left to play it.

This is a good example of bad bidding. If B stops to think about the matter, although A has a two-suiter, so has Z and if Z is short in spades Y must be pretty long in them. As it was Z went on with the diamonds, bidding four, and A led the king of clubs. Had Z passed Y would have doubled three spades and set the contract for 300.

On winning the first trick with the ace of clubs, the average player would probably think that with nine trumps between the two hands it would be just as well to lead a round or two, as A's two-suiter must be short of hearts. The result of the trump lead would be to disarm B in trumps only, leaving him with protection only in all three plain suits. The best that Z can do is three by cards.

But by letting the trumps alone and starting with the ace and then a small heart, dummy can safely ruff with a small trump, and Z gets in again with the ruff on clubs, having trumps to spare for that purpose. Another small heart, and it does not matter whether A puts in the jack of trumps or not, Z ruffs another club and dummy trumps another heart. Now, a spade lead insures Z four by cards, no matter what B lead next; or a little slam if B leads the trump after A has put in the jack.

Against the spade contract Z would lay down the king of hearts and then get rid of the ace of clubs before loading a small heart for Y to trump, saving his own trump on the return of the club.

This is the solution of Problem No. 101, in which hearts were trumps, Z to lead and Y-Z to win all the tricks:

Z leads the ace and other spade, which Y trumps, returning the ace and queen of diamonds. If B does not trump the second diamond Z will discard the queen of clubs, and as B will have nothing but trumps left when Y leads the club Z will overtrump and lead trumps, Y making both ace and queen.

If B trumps the diamonds, Z over-trumps and leads the trump, making a trick with the queen of clubs at the end.

## A Little Job Of Chauffeuring

The head of the house laid down his morning paper, held his wife's coat for her, put on his own coat, and picked up his hat, and they were just stepping out the door, when his wife was called to the telephone. She sat down on the edge of the chair by the telephone stand as if to assure him that she would be but a moment, said "yes?" unenthusiastically, and then, as a voice came through the receiver, her face brightened and she unconsciously settled herself a little more permanently. She said "Oh, I would be delighted to—a bridge tea—how lovely?" She glanced at her husband brightly, so that he might see the importance of the conversation.

For some minutes she listened intently, puncturing the conversation with little assents and gasps of enthusiasm, and then as she saw her husband take out his watch for the second time during his wanderings up and down the hall, she said: "My dear, will you call me up in about an hour? You know I always drive husband to the office in the morning and he seems to be in a little bit of a hurry—yes, I'm a regular chauffeur. I tell him he should pay me a salary. I'm just simply at his beck and call—yes, every single morning. I never miss a single day. Now be sure to call me in about an hour."

A moment later they were in the car, the husband at the wheel and his wife warning him in one breath to watch for passing cars as they backed out of much safer. Yes," as if he had answered her first question, "I think it would be a good idea to get a new gown. It's early, but not too early." She finished slowly as though he had at last persuaded her against her better judgment. "And now what color would you suggest?"

When they entered the business district and the traffic became heavier, the planning of a spring costume became intermingled with the traffic and her husband's driving.

"Well, it's against the law, anyway," she told him after a slight disagreement over a traffic regulation. "If you are killed when you are crossing like that you can't collect any damages, and I know because I read it some place not long ago.——Well, perhaps you are right. I can't keep track of all the new laws they get out, only one has to be careful, for if you are killed it isn't very pleasant to feel that it's your own fault.——Why don't you make those people move over? We can't poke along behind them all day. Just honk at them and keep going and they will finally let you by. There!" and she looked out resentfully at a car they were passing and remarked: "You seem to think no one is in a hurry."

As they wheeled up in front of his office building and he stopped the car and got out, she gave him a conciliatory smile and said: "So you really think I should be getting my spring things. Well, it does seem to be the thing to do."

She slid over in the driver's seat, leaned her arms on the wheel and smiled again as he lifted his hat. "I'll be down as usual to drive you home this evening. As I said before, I'm a regular chauffeur and as the car started slowly, "and she wants me to assist—isn't that nice? I must hurry back to my telephoning; the morning will be gone before I know it!"

—LOIS OLDHAM HENRICI


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# As New York Views A Shanghai Product

## *An Interesting Review Of Mrs. Asycough's Latest Translations Of China Poetry*

*The following review of "Fir Flower Tablets" appeared in a recent issue of the New York Tribune.*

"Fir Flower Tablets," translated from the Chinese by Florence Ayscough, of the Royal Asiatic Society, and done into English by Amy Lowell, gives an unparalleled introduction in one volume to Chinese life and poetry.

Without the comprehensive and entertainingly written notes and preface by Mrs. Ayscough, this would be a far too laudatory statement, for there is much at which to cavil in Miss Lowell's renditions. But, with this valuable addenda, the reader is granted a fascinating bird's-eye view of the history of the race, its philosophy and habits of thought and a brief glimpse into the lives of the two greatest Chinese poets, Tu Fu and Li T'ai Po. The poems of these two make up the greater part of the book, which includes selections from about forty Chinese poets, ancient and modern, not forgetting examples of the famous "Tzu Hua," or Hanging-on-the-Wall Poems, and a long selection from "The Book of Odes."

This last poem, "The Cloudy River," is illustrative of a centuries-old democratic belief of the Chinese—as Mrs. Ayscough points out—that the Son of Heaven reigned only as long as heaven smiled upon the land. If wars and famine came, if his rule were unjust, then the people had a divine right to rebel and the dynasty would be overthrown.

Occasionally the emperor suffered for calamities beyond his control, as in this great poem which reflects the heart-searchings of the Son of Heaven for the cause of a drought that has come upon the land. In this poem we believe that Miss Lowell has come nearest to expressing the spirit of the original, its dramatic intensity and its beauty of language. The poem is too long to quote in full, but one verse will suffice to illustrate my point:

"Already the drought is terrible
beyond expression!
I strive and force myself in vain.
I dread that which will come.
How—why—should I bear this
madness of drought?
I suffer not to know the reason for
it.
I offered the yearly sacrifices for
full crops in good time.
I neglected not one of the Spirits
of the Four Quarters of the
Earth.
The Ruler of the high, wide
Heavens
Does not even consider me.
I have worshiped and reverenced
the bright gods.
They should not be dissatisfied or
angry with me."

Too often Miss Lowell mars the beauty of the originals by idiosyncrasies that are Lowellian rather than Chinese, as in her senseless repetitions of adjectives and even verbs, such as "little, little," "lovely, lovely," "sit, sit." The Chinese economy of words is comparable to the economy of a Whistler painting, and is so marked a characteristic that Miss Lowell's error is inexcusable. Her own defense of it in a letter to a contemporary critic, that the ideograph itself by its combination of pictorial symbols warrants the repetition, is based on an insufficient knowledge of Chinese poetry and the established custom of selecting a character not only for its meaning and tone quality but for its picture value.

In other instances Miss Lowell is guilty of painting the lily, as witness: "the gold-colored brass jar." Again, she will use a stilted expression like "the immediately-arrived sun." In few of the poems does she use the Chinese words themselves, though she might often have enriched her verses by so doing. One expression in particular might have been retained with profit, the Chinese ejaculation "Ai!" The upward sliding tone in which "Ai!" is rendered makes it obviously more indicative of grief or pain than the tame "Ah-h-h" which Miss Lowell uses in its place.

No better distinction can be made between Tu Fu and Li T'ai Po than that quoted by Mrs. Ayscough in the introduction. It is the comment of a Chinese poet of the T'ang period: "The poems of Li T'ai Po are like spring flowers; those of Tu Fu are like the pine trees; they are eternal and fear neither snow nor cold." Li T'ai Po is usually referred to as the people's poet and Tu Fu as the poet of the scholars.

It is quite evident that Li Po is deeply concerned with women and wine, being in truth the unabashed poet of the wine cup, and Tu Fu more interested in the whys and wherefores of existence. But I must disagree with Mrs. Ayscough's inference that Li Po, the lover of beauty, does not probe into the roots of events as does Tu Fu. While in no sense the reformer, as Tu Fu is somewhat inclined to be, Li Po sees things as they are, with no sentimental veil or rose colored glasses to obscure his vision. An example of this is shown in "Fighting to the South of the City." After a vivid description of the scene of battle and its bloody aftermath, the poet adds these lines:

"Officers and soldiers lying in mud,
in grass, in undergrowth.
Helpless, the General—Yes, incapable before this!
We have learnt that soldiers are
evil tools.
But wise men have not accomplished the ending of war and
still we employ them."

Although the love of peace is an ingrained characteristic of the Chinese, there are times, as I have shown above, when they insist upon their divine right to rebel. When they are at it they believe in making a thorough job of the nasty business. Tu Fu sounds the stern war cry of the consistent pacifist in his "Crossing the Frontier."

"When bows are bent, they should
be bent strongly;
When arrows are used, they should
be long.
The bowmen should first shoot the
horses.
In taking the enemy prisoner the
Leader should first be taken;
There should be no limit to the
killing of men."

It is well known that soldiers rank lowest in the Chinese social scale—along with actors and barbers—and it is a curious fact that unless a great general is also a great scholar or poet his services to his country are soon forgotten. Just recently I came across a striking instance of this when Captain Liu Tien Tao showed me four beautiful examples of Hanging-in-the Wall Poems, written by General Hwang Hsing, who headed the revolution which overthrew the Manchu dynasty and led to the establishing of the Republic of China. Both in China and Japan—where General Hwang spent several years of exile—his memory is revered not so much for his patriotic achievements as for his calligraphy and his poetry.

Li Po was possessed of a subtle sense of humor, evinced especially in his drinking songs. The regrets of the morning after are no secret to him. These lines are from "A Statement of Resolutions After Being Drunk on a Spring Day" should win him friends among convivial Occidentals:

"This time of ours
Is like a great, confused dream.
Why should one spend one's life
in toil?
Thinking this, I have been drunk
all day."

It was Li Po's fate to be admitted to the Forest of Pencils through the influence of a Taoist priest and banished from it through the influence of a concubine, the lovely Yang Kuei-fei, whom he celebrated well but not wisely in a hasty poem written by order of the Emperor while he was getting over a "great drunk." There is no evidence that the poet's sense of humor came to his rescue in exile. "If I could only stop thinking I
am at the ends of the earth.
I wonder, would it be so different
from the Palace, after all?"

Occidental poets will find a mine of interesting matter in these poems, and especially in Mrs. Ayscough's detailed explanation of the various forms of Chinese poetry and the rules that govern them, in particular the much discussed "fu."

# Diagnosis Of Heart By Phonograph

From photographic records of feeble heart and lung sounds, greatly amplified, doctors soon may be able to diagnose symptoms of diseases without even seeing their patients, says the Popular Science Monthly. Records may be submitted to medical authorities in distant cities or abroad for expert study and examination.

All this, it is said, will be made possible by the recent invention of a recording mechanism which intensifies the faint sounds of the heart and lungs until they can be heard plainly even throughout a large lecture hall. Credit for the work goes to Dr. F. L. Hunt of the Bureau of Standards, and Dr. M. J. Myres of the United States Army.

The invention is an amplifying system like that used in broadcasting a speaker's voice. An ordinary carbon telephone transmitter is employed as a stethoscope and the currents generated by heartbeats or lung sounds are amplified and transferred to a telegraphone using steel wire as a recording element.

This wire runs between two electromagnets actuated by current from the amplifiers. As it passes the poles it is magnetised with varying intensity, depending on the amount of current produced by the sound of the heart or lungs. When the motion of the wire is reversed the same apparatus produces the sounds in a telephone receiver.

# German Royalists To "Alibi" For Kaiser

## *Book Edited By Hindenburg Attempts To Explain Flight*

Berlin, April 1.—At the moment that Bavarian monarchists are renewing their propaganda looking to the return of former Crown Prince Rupprecht, German Royalists are preparing shortly to launch a book explaining the ex-Kaiser's flight to Holland.

The volume, edited by Gen. von Hindenburg and compiled by a secret court of honor, seems destined to revive in full force the old controversy over "the stab in the back" versus "the Kaiser's desertion."

For ostensibly the book is directed against Prince Max of Baden, accused of "betraying" his monarch, and, on the other hand, absolves Wilhelm of charges of cowardice. At the same time the arguments presented would seem to contradict statements made by the Kaiser himself.

"The Kaiser on the Ninth of November," as the book is called, is the result of a court of honor convened to remedy what was considered the injustice done von Hindenburg in a letter the Kaiser wrote declaring that he left the army only on the urgent and explicit request of the Field Marshal.

The findings of this court, reviving the old debate, will take on added importance from the present political situation. It will either finish the Kaiser completely with his own loyal adherents or it will create new sympathy for him.

One of the features of the volume is a page from the Kaiser's diary, written on the night of November 9, Gen. von Tienhardt-Rothe, author of the book and head of the court of honor, seems to disprove this extract from the diary:

"The Field Marchal has advised me to leave the collapsing army and seek refuge in a neutral state in order t avoid civil war.

"I have fought a furious inner battle, as I do not want to be accused of cowardice and leave that part of the army which is still loyal to me.

"I prefer to fight to the end in a common cause with loyal troops, but all responsible military authority, even the General Staff as such, declared the troops would no longer fight, and for physical reasons could no longer fight, either against an outside enemy or their own people.

"Since Prince Max of Baden has made common cause with the Socialists and thereby betrayed me, nothing remains for me but to separate from the army with a bleeding heart."

In the state of mind shown by this extract the Kaiser, at 5 o'clock in the morning of November 10, left for Holland.

The rest of the book, however shows Gen. von Hindenburg did not advise the Kaiser to leave but only warned him to prepare for an emergency. But the book will show that Baron von Gruemau of the Foreign Office did tell Wilhelm that the Field Marshal wanted him to go.

The Kaiser's reputation for courage is low, but he made one remark on that last night which will tend to restore his prestige and strengthen his supporters in Germany.

"If only a few comrades will stand by me," he said. "I will fight with them to the bitter end even if we all lose our lives. Of death I have no fear."

The answer to this was silence, although it was his own staff that surrounded him. They knew the Kaiser could no longer get obedience from the army and they had to tell him, so. In fact, Gen. von Groener now Minister of Trade under the republic, frankly said:

"The army will march home peace-fully and in order under their own leaders, but not under the order of Your Majesty."

The chief attack of these former members of the high command is directed against Prince Max. He, they claims, proclaimed the abdication of the Kaiser even before he received the ultimatum demanding abdication and thus forced the Kaiser out.

Undoubtedly the book will provoke a great sensation in the country, for those attacked are sure to reply.

"The Kaiser on the Ninth of November" has been in course of preparation for many months, during which it has been rumored that the Kaiser himself was writing a book on the same subject. Undoubtedly it is the present book that caused these mysterious reports.


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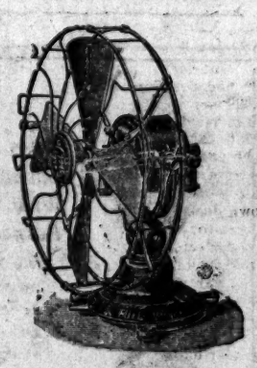

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# Sees World Ruin In Germany's Failure

## *Better Methods And Easier Payments Essential, Says British Banker*

London, April 20.—Although Great Britain is determined to pay her debts, and though she seeks no widespread readjustment of the amounts of German indemnities and her own international debts, unless America consents to better methods and easier payments, it will mean the bankruptcy of the whole world—including America. Such was the opinion given to the American Chamber of Commerce in London by Frederick C. Goodenough, chairman of Barclay's Bank, Ltd., at a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil today.

Mr. Goodenough spoke in a friendly atmosphere, for every American doing business abroad wants to see financial questions settled. Most of the London representatives of important American interests agree to the British theses for setlement. Mr. Goodenough's suggestion amounts to the reduction of indemnities within Germany's clear capacity to pay, devising a method of payment such as to avoid the periodical disturbance of the entire exchange and commercial markets. It met with general approval.

He submitted figures showing that the total of debts and indemnities, excluding Russia, is equal to two-thirds of all the world's export and import trade in 1913. He pointed out that these obligations must be paid from the profits—not from the total volume of trade. He said that any nation forced to bear a burden beyond its capacity would impose a strain upon credit which would result in a collapse like that of Russia.

He concluded his remarks with the outline of a plan like that proposed by Sir Robert S. Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, whereby the American Government would accept German or other bonds endorsed by the British or the French Government, secured by definite political agreements as to sinking funds and guarantees. Such bonds, he asserted, would find a ready market throughout the world, and enter ordinary commercial channels without the disturbing effect of the present system of direct payments by one Government to another.

**WILL DECIDE FOR HERSELF**

Mr. Goodenough's remarks, which were greeted with much applause, follow:

"I shall put forward some general facts and conclusions, but no definite scheme on which to base a modification of the payments to which each country is now committed, because I feel the United States wishes to think out the problem for herself and to come to her own decision upon the part she as creditor will take, which she has a perfect right to do.

"An increase of debts over those before the war without a pre-war corresponding increase in capital value means that interest and amortisation can only be provided by vastly greater efforts at production or by lowering the standard of living, varying in each country according to the proportion of its debt to its population and resources.

"Nobody would argue that the debts arising from the war should be redistributed over the whole world or even those countries immediately concerned in the war with a view of equalising the burden. It would involve injustice and weaken the sense of individual responsibility and moral obligation. It would, moreover, tend to make the consequences of war less deterring in the future.

"On the other hand, apart from the question of humanity, self-interest dictates that the burden imposed through war debts on any particular people, even those who may have committed the greatest wrong, shall not be greater than they are able to bear or reduce them to too low a standard of living. It would be of no advantage to the world as a whole for a very low living standard to exist in any country, particularly if it possessed few natural resources and was therefore dependent on its industry and exports to provide the necessaries of life and the payments of its obligations.

**LEAD IN COMPETITION**

"A condition of low wages, provided there was no corresponding reduction in efficiency, might give a country not only incentive but ability to compete unduly with the rest of the world. It might divert the trade and sap the industrial vitality of a richer country in favor of the poor. Markets thus gained inevitably by the payment of large indemnity or great debt might be retained after payment is made which would mean a more or less permanent loss to the recipients of the payments and other exporting countries. There is a limit to which the standard of living can be reduced and a country which carries a burden of debt in excess of its capacity will be unable to make revenue and expenditure meet with forced borrowing and devaluation of currency leading eventually to ruin and bankruptcy. Such a condition not only makes the payment of debt impossible but deprives the rest of the world of one of its markets.

"An example is furnished by what has occurred in Russia, and if Germany or any other country is forced to accept a burden of debt greater than she can bear she might be in such a position with a corresponding loss to her creditors and the rest of the world.

"However, a low standard of living is not necessarily incompatible with a balanced budget and sound currency and therein lies the chief danger of competition in the world markets. Unless other countries could themselves lower prices and wages their ability to compete would be lost while if they could successfully compete with, say, Germany, Germany's ability to make larger reparation payments would disappear. There are many things, however, which Germany can supply with advantage to the rest of the world with profit to herself and a broad solution of the problem of reparations seems to be through such channels, together with fair competition in general trade without substantial inequality in the relative standard of living anywhere."

Mr. Goodenough then produced tables showing the pre-war and post-war debts and where they were owed by the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia and Belgium. "I wish particularly to draw attention to one fact," he said, "relating to the debt of £952,000,000 of Great Britain to the United States. The amount was borrowed from America after she had entered the war. During the same period a somewhat larger sum was lent by Great Britain to the Allies, in addition to what she had already lent before that period. It is important to note that if Great Britain had not lent this sum to the other Allies it would have been unnecessary for her to borrow a penny piece from the United States. I do not, however, wish to suggest that Great Britain should not pay this debt of $952,000,000 for which she made herself liable.

**WILL PAY IN FULL**

"My view has always been that Great Britain inevitably will pay her debts in full, even though incurred in behalf of others, but I feel that in such a case America should not press us, but give ample time for payment and lend a friendly hand in the matter of interest by modifying the rates in the early days while we are finding it a hard struggle to cope with the financial obligations incurred during the war.

"Nor do I suggest that Great Britain refuse to remit some portion owing her by European allies or Germany, unless the United States also will make some remission. Norwithstanding, it would be for the common good of the world if Great Britain and America would come to some agreement on the economic aspect of the problem."

Mr. Goodenough's table represented the debts in million units, each unit representing the amount of commodities purchas-

(Continued on Page 16)


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# Sees World Ruin In Germany's Failure

(Continued from Page 15)

able in pound sterling before the war. On this basis the debts were: United States, 30.7 million units; United Kingdom, 101.3; France, 99.2; Italy, 27.4, and Belegium, 60. The total Allied debts and reparations payments, his table stated, are £10,600,000, not including what is due from Russia.

Then Mr. Goodenough presented a table showing the total exports and imports of the principal countries of the world in 1913 to be £7,933,500,000, which he said at post-war values represented £15,867,000,000. "It is unnecessary to add," he said, "that debts can only be paic either from capital or from income, the latter necessarily resolving itself into payment through goods and service.

"As far as payment from capital is concerned, I may reasonably conclude that little or nothing further remains to be affected under this head. I think the figures show how impossible it is to expect such an increase in international trade as to make possible the payment of war debts from income. It must be remembered that such payments must be made from the profits of exports and not the total bulk. This is particularly striking when it is remembered that the loss of productive capacity of Europe as a whole was 7,000,000 men killed and 15,000,000 wounded. It is a fact that France lost 57 percent of her males between the ages of 20 and 31. It must also be remembered that the factor of invisible exports which practically disappeared from European commerce after the war cannot be expected to return until the world has again settled into normal conditions of trade and financial intercourse.

**ONLY TWO ALTERNATIVES**

"It follows, therefore, that if these debts are to be paid fully, even if payment is spread over a long period, either the economic basis of the whole world must change from what it is today, including rather general alterations in price levels quite apart from the alterations which have already occurred since the war began, or, as I said, there must be a general reduction in the standard of living affecting some countries more than others with the possible consequences indicated.

"Profits from trade and other sources of income today are not sufficient to provide more than is actually required for the service of today's pre-war debts, and up to the present time no step has been taken toward the payment of any really substantial proportion of debts or reparations. French sources of income will therefore be needed to meet the added charges involving a great capital outlay, straining the world's supply of loanable capital, and this factor alone may serve to bring about a fresh economic basis.

"After the Franco-Prussian war changes in economic conditions were similarly threatening, but this was largely offset by increased production and developments in organisation, having an alleviating effect. Today, though, the future is unknown and we cannot count on any factor of that time presenting itself.

"I think you will agree that nothing is more disturbing to mankind than alterations in economic conditions resulting from changes in prices and wages and other costs of production consequent upon economic dislocation following large and rapid payments. I think I have said enough to show that some modification must be made in the amount of war debts and reparations if the world is to escape an impossible situation, and that it is to the interest of all that there should be no such low standard of living imposed on any one population as either to give it the power of undue competition or to force it into bankruptcy.

"I think America is more concerned than any other country because she alone is in the position of being solely creditor. I will assume that these views are accepted and also that either a common agreement or some arrangement between individual debtor and creditor nations can be made so that the total debts and reparations payments can be brought down to a figure capable of being discharged without undue dislocation of the world's economic equilibrium.

**PAYMENTS IN GOODS**

"When I speak of payment by goods and services as the only method of payment from income the following process, speaking broadly, is that which is generally followed. The manufactured goods are sold by, say, Germany to, say, the United Etates and paid for by the latter in dollars, and Germany, being required to make payment to, say, Great Britain, will sell the dollars to buy sterling with which to discharge the latter debt. Germany will sell the goods wherever she can find a market, converting the currency received into currency required to make payments on account for indemnities and reparations, and the same process will be followed in the case of other debtor countries discharging their war debts.

"It is easy to understand according to this plan that the country which is the biggest debtor, so long as it is in a position to discharge the installments of the debt through goods and service—which we must assume is the chief object desired by all—will dominate the world's competitive industry and might be a disturbing factor in the international financial machinery. Nevertheless when the amount of debts and reparations is finally fixed and the method of payment decided, the consequences will be unavoidable.

"It would be better, from this viewpoint, to spread the payments over as long periods as is practicable rather than that they be made in as short a time as possible, as has up to now been considered to be the plan to be followed. The process for acquiring the funds for making these payments directly between governments when the due dates fall is a continuous one, but, notwithstanding, as the date of payment for each installment arrives the uncertainty gives rise to speculation and is disturbing the exchange markets.

"My own view has been and still is that as soon as practicable the amount to be paid by each debtor nation should be finally decided in order that all uncertainty may be removed and an end put to the constant disturbing negotiations which have been such a feature of the German reparations. It would, I think, be better if bonds should be created to represent the amount finally decided for each country to pay, and that these gradually be offered to the public for investment supported by national guarantees.

"For instance, if France were paying a portion of her debt to us she could endorse certain of her reparation bonds to us for this purpose. We in turn could endorse them to America in discharge of our debt to her. America thus would have reparation bonds endorsed by both France and England, and provided the amount fixed for Germany to pay were a practicable sum, the contingent liability would not be a matter of serious concern. Nevertheless, the indorsements would be upon the bond, and as a consequence it would find a ready market anywhere. In this way investors throughout the world become purchasers and carry the securities until due.

"This spreading of bonds and interest payments would go far to alleviate disturbance of the markets or undue influence on exchanges. Moreover such guarantees would be a reasonable assurance of a sound currency method pursued, and no country which is a debtor would be permitted to pursue a policy of deliberate inflation merely for the purpose of securing markets.

"The securities would pass from hand to hand like pre-war investments of an international character, and find a home wherever surplus funds are seeking investment. In the case of Germany and the other debtor countries, sinking funds should be provided compulsorily by taxation under an international agreement in the currency of the country concerned. That country could then gradually purchase its own bonds which it could hold until maturity or conceal them."

# Cancer Death Rate Steadily Increases

Dr. Seelye W. Little of Rochester, N. Y., presents in the Medical Record tables which demonstrate that there are actually more cancer deaths during the age-period 60-79 than during the age-period 40-59. Yet in the 40-59 period there are about three times as many people as in the 60-79 period. Diabetes has the same characteristic, and both diseases have it year after year. The ratio of deaths in one period to deaths in the next period is marvellously steady year after year for each of the diseases respectively; for cancer the greatest variation is from a ratio of 7 to 8 to a ratio of 7 to 8.5, and the greatest for diabetes is from 7 to 10.2 to 7 to 9.7; giving for each disease the same maximum veriation—0.5.

This means, among other things, that each disease consistently maintains the even tenor of its own particular gradually rising death rate from one twenty-year age period to the next, does this year after year that not even a great pandemic with a high death rate could seriously affect the ratio. And Dr. Little presents evidence to support his theory that cancer at least is a result of the wearing out or atrophy of certain of the ductless glands.


ST. GEORGE'S CAFE

217 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

THE COOLEST SPOT IN SHANGHAI

Special Dinner De Luxe Dance Every Saturday

Dinner Dance Every Night

Drop In And Dance To Our

JAZZ ORCHESTRA

TEA DANCE EVERY SUNDAY

From 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

For Reservation

Phone West 2279 or West 802

THE CREST HOTEL

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

Miss OLGA RATOMSKAJA

Mezzo-soprano

FROM MOSCOW AND PETROGRAD.

MISS RATOMSKAJA

Will render classical and operatic Selections, in French, Russian and Italian

THE FAMOUS DANCERS

JAMES and NELLIE VALENSO

Miss Degar from the Russian Ballet of Petrograd

TO-NIGHT

And Every Night

23 Ave. Haig West 937

FRANK HYDE & JIM FOSTER

Proprietor



URGENT TELEGRAM

We have received instructions from a Jeweler to immediately dispose of a large collection of magnificent Jewelry at prices far below cost

*Including:*

DIAMONDS
Set in Platinum
RINGS,
EAR-RINGS,
NECKLACES,
TIARAS, Etc.

MUST BE SOLD IN TEN DAYS MAY 21st to 31st

We invite all our respected patrons not to miss this remarkable display.

Also a large selection of beautiful Paradise plumes.

Rud. Stermann

ANTIQUES & DIAMONDS

Palace Hotel Building

*Telephone: C. 348*



IMPORTS

WIDLER & CO 1915 BORN STILL EXISTING CHUNGKING

SOLICITED



"45 Minutes From Broadway"

is back again

CHARLIE made this one himself

He put the RAY in sunshine. . .

CHARLES RAY

in

GEO. M. COHAN'S

Great Play

"45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY"

A comedy drama of rubes and wise guys

Who wouldn't fall for Mary, she's 100% sweetie.

See Charles Ray in the borrowed dress suit. It's worth the price of admission alone.

A First National Attraction

ISIS THEATRE

*Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 7:15 and 9:30*

*Also Presenting "The Sky Ranger" Episodes 12 and 13*

Admission Prices: $1.00, 60 cts. and 40 cts.



"Ah-ha!

I perceive that you dine at the Trocadero"

FIRST CLASS TABLE d'HOTE MEALS AT REASONABLE CHARGES

SPECIAL MONTHLY RATE TO BOARDERS

Direct Supervision and Management of

J. A. RAYNES

Noted for the unvarying excellence of its Steaks, Chops, Mixed Grill, Sea Food, Poultry, etc.

14 Astor Road. Tel. N. 1664



QUICK SERVICE

Cars and trucks sent out from our nearest stations.

West 2470 2640

LEE LEE GARAGE

31A Yates Road

"Out of my way—Nothing but Pennsylvania Tyres for me."
Lowest cost per mile.
H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.
VULCANIZING REPAIRING



# The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1922



Templar
The Superfine Small Car
THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
9 Hongkong Road Tel. Central 6006


## Business and Official Notices

The offices of this Consulate General will be closed to public business on Memorial Day, Tuesday, May 30th.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul General.
48957

**In the United States Court for China**

In re Estate of Burgess A. Edwards, Deceased. Cause No. 1733 Estate No. 432

NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Burgess A. Edwards, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, at the office of C. S. Franklin, Attorney-at-Law, 511 Glen Line Building, 1-A Peking Road, Shanghai, China, on or before November 28, 1922, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course at the address given above.

Jean Chandler Lawson Edwards,
Administratrix.
Shanghai, China,
May 28, 1922. 48946

**Baby Feeding and Welfare Work for our Patrons**

We beg to announce change of address of our

**NURSE ELEONOR M. JUDD**

to

101 Avenue Road,
from 29th May, 1922.
Nurse's Telephone W. 3056.
Consulting Hours
8 to 10 a.m. & 12½ to 2 p.m.
LACTOGEN DEPT.,
Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.,
8 Nanking Road.
48942

**Australian Wool**

An Australian firm of wool-buyers seeks direct connections among users of Australian wools, and is willing either to make firm offers, or to buy on a strictly commission basis, in each case under full guarantee as to qualities and yields. Specialising in accurately sorted, burr-free wools, greasy and scoured.

Schreuder & Jensen, Melbourne, Australia.

Cable Indicator Uldagent. Bentley's Code.

Bankers: The Royal Bank of Australia, Ltd.
48882

**FRESH BUTTER**
**"DAISY" BRAND**
and
**"MEADOW" BRAND**
in one-lb. pats.

Fresh, Pure, and Delicious.

These brands of finest quality Fresh Butter are supplied daily to all leading Storekeepers.

**OUTPORT ORDERS**

Butter for outports (minimum 10 lbs.) is packed in pure machine made ice, free of charge. Orders may be sent to us direct.

**Geddes & Co., Ltd.**
5 Peking Road, Shanghai,
Tel. C. 346.

**NOTICE**

Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association.

On Wednesday, the May 31st the Mid-Summer Festival, this office will be closed for business, except between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m.

W. MAHON,
48938 Manager.

Mr. H. R. Hansen is no longer connected with this firm as from the 24th inst.

We have appointed Mr. M. J. Cruz, to take charge of our Shipping Department, and authorised him to sign on behalf of the Company.

**Pootung Merchants Steam Navigation Company.**
48944

**The Lotus Flower**

Opening Sale, Thursday, June 1st, 1922.

Bags, Laces. Kimonos, Underwear, Embroideries, Colored Cross Stitch Work. Bath Towels, Novelties.

25 Whangpoo Road.
48901

**AN APPEAL**

When proceeding to and from Kiangwan Races drive or insist on being driven at a safe, reasonable and considerate speed, having due regard to the rights and comfort of other users of the road.

The Committee,
The International Recreation Club.

**The International Recreation Club**

KIANGWAN RACES

89th MEETING
31st May, 1922.
(Wednesday).

First Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp

MEMBERS' GUEST TICKETS:—A Limited Number of Tickets of Admission to the Members' Enclosure can be obtained from the Secretary on the nomination of any Member, at a cost of $5.00 each. Applications for Members' Guest Tickets must be accompanied by *Cash*.

ADMISSION TICKETS TO PUBLIC STAND:—$1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS:—11.50 a.m. 12.40 p.m. 1.15 p.m.

SPECIAL CAR SERVICES:—Motor Cars will leave the Central Garage Co., No. 9, Hongkong Road, every minute from noon.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will by served at the Race Course.

VEHICULAR TRAFFIC on Kiangwan Roads shall be regulated as follows:—

12 Noon to 4 p.m. Shanghai to Kiangwan by New Kiangwan Road.

12 Noon to 4 p.m. Kiangwan to Shanghai by Old Kiangwan Road.

After 4 p.m. Kiangwan to Shanghai by New Kiangwan Road.

After 4 p.m. Shanghai to Kiangwan by Old Kiangwan Road.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
*Secretary.*
48937

**Shanghai Rowing Club**

SWIMMING BATH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Swimming Bath will be open to Members on and after Monday, May 29.

The attention of Members is drawn to extract from Amended Rule 14 of the Constitution and Rules of the Club, which reads: "No members of families, visiting members or lady members shall be entitled to use the bath unless their subscription has been paid and they shall present at all times their tickets of admission."

By order of the Committee,
E. T. NASH,
Hon. Secretary.
Shanghai Rowing Club,
May 26, 1922. 48923

**SCOTCH WHISKY**
Sandy Macdonald
"SPECIAL LIQUEUR"
Buchanan's
"BLACK AND WHITE"
Buchanan's
"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD"
Buchanan's
"LIQUEUR" (15 yrs)

"SANDY MAC." is in a class by itself.

"BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR" will satisfy the most particular.

obtainable at all Clubs, Hotels and Store-keepers and from

**GARNER, QUELCH & Co.**
73, 73A Szechuen Road, Shanghai
Tel. C. 2021.

**NOTICE**

Piles both external and internal cured altogether from the root by external painless applications only (No Knife used at all).
Apply to Dr. MEHTA,
128A Szechuen Road opposite The Texas Petroleum Co.,
42664

**CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**
Peking-Hankow Line.

Important Notice,

The public is hereby notified that commencing from the 15th of May, 1922, all freight and passenger trains of the Peking-Hankow, Railway will be run between Peking and Hankow, Express Trains Nos. 1 and 2 will be resumed on Thursday, May 18, 1922.

BY ORDER.
Peking, May 15, 1922.
48828

**Shanghai Rowing Club**

SPRING REGATTA
June 3rd, 4th and 5th.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SPRING REGATTA will be held at HENLI, on Saturday, Sunday and Whit Monday, June 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Special train arrangements will be made for members and visitors. Announcements later.

Houseboat owners desiring mooring berths at Henli during the Regatta, are requested to make early application to Mr. R. L. Evans, c/o Municipal Electricity Department. Stations will be allotted in the order in which applications are received.

It is advisable to make early arrangements with the Towing Companies.

By Order of the Committee,
E. T. NASH,
Hon. Secretary.
Rowing Club, May 25, 1922.
48874

IN STOCK
SENGBUSCH GLASS INK WELLS

In all styles and qualities

SQUARE WELLS
ROUND WELLS
GLASS BASES

CUT OR PRESSED GLASS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road
Shanghai

**Business Opportunity**

For sale as a running concern motor car garage business near Avenue Joffre. Room for 30 cars. Gasoline pump. Repair shop. Splendid opportunity for the right party. Cash required Tls. 5,000. Quick decision necessary. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS. 48890 M. 28

**MAHRIAH'S Inc.**

announce 20 per cent discount on all frocks, accessories and French summer materials.

3A - 4A Broadway
48924

**SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB**
**SPRING REGATTA AT HENLI**
**Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 3rd, 4th and 5th June 1922**

| Saturday, 3rd June 1922 | | Sunday, 4th June 1922 | | Monday, 5th June 1922 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trains from Shanghai North | | Trains from Shanghai North | | Trains from Shanghai North | |
| p.m. | p.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. |
| dep. 12.30 arr. Henli | 1.37 | dep. 7.00 arr. Henli | 8.05 | dep. 7.00 arr. Henli | 8.05 |
| SPECIAL | | SPECIAL | | SPECIAL | |
| dep. 12.55 arr. Henli | 2.02 | dep. 8.10 arr. Henli | 9.24 | dep. 8.10 arr. Henli | 9.24 |
| | | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| Trains From Henli to Shanghai | | dep. 12.30 arr. Henli | 1.37 | dep. 12.30 arr. Henli | 1.37 |
| SPECIAL | | SPECIAL | | SPECIAL | |
| dep. 6.23 arr. | 8.05 | dep. 6.23 arr. | 8.05 | dep. 6.23 arr. | 8.05 |

**NOTICE:—Expresses & the 5.20 p.m. Down trains from Kunshan Will not Stop at Henli during The Regatta.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.00 p.m. | Griffin Fours | 10.30 a.m. | International Eight | 10.30 a.m. | Canoe Tilting |
| 3.30 p.m. | Junior Pairs | 12.00 noon | Veterans Race | 11.00 a.m. | Club Fours |
| 4.00 p.m. | International Fours | 1.30 p.m. | Sailing Race | 11.30 a.m. | Ladies Fours |
| 4.30 p.m. | Griffin Pairs | 3.00 p.m. | Junior-Senior Fours | 12.00 noon | Club Eights |
| 5.00 p.m. | Junior Sculls | 3.30 p.m. | Mixed Fours | 12.30 p.m. | Sailing Race |
| | | 4.30 p.m. | International Pairs | 2.30 p.m. | Committee V. Club "Eights" |
| | | 5.00 p.m. | Motor Boat Race | 3.30 p.m. | Punt Races |
| | | | | 4.00 p.m. | Club Coolies V. Houseboat Coolies |
| | | | | 4.30 p.m. | Swimming and Diving. |

SPECIAL TRAIN FARES:—Return Fares $3.00 Berth on Train $2.00 per night

ACCOMMODATION:—Sleeping and Dining Cars will be stationed at Henli during the Regatta. Applications for Berths are being received by Mr. A. K. Brown, c-o Messrs. Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, and should be accompanied with cash.

MEALS SERVED ON DINING COACH ON RAILWAY SIDING:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Breakfast | $1.00 |
| Tiffin | 1.50 |
| Tea | 0.50 |
| Dinner | 1.50 |

REFRESHMENTS ON THE LAWN

MOORINGS FOR HOUSEBOATS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO MR. R. L. EVANS, S. M. C. ELECTRICITY DEPT.

ACCOMMODATION ON TRAINS TO HENLI. Seats can be reserved by telephoning or writing to the Enquiry Office, Shanghai Nanking Railway.
48932

## Business and Official Notices

**Hankow and Ports**

The Hoong On S.S. Co's Steamer "Teh-Hsing" Captain Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 30th May, at about 12 o'clock (midnight) (Cabins) fitted with electric fans.) Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company No. 1B Hankow Road, Telephones Freight 1520 and Passage 3283.
48959

**FOOCHOW**

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shin" Captain Augestad will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday, the 30th May, at about 8 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48, For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 1B Hankow Road. Telephone:—Freight C. 1520 Passage C. 3283.
48960

**Seto House**

10 Seward Road.

Prof. I. K. SETO begs to announce the opening of his Turkish—Bath and Massage establishment, along with up-to-date restaurant serving Oriental and Foreign meals. All wants catered to.

Tiffin ..... $1.00
Dinner ..... $1.50

Phone North 3253.
48116

**PROPOSAL**

For the purchase of the U. S. S. POMPEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the U. S. Naval Station Cavite, P. I., until 10 a.m. on the 12th day of June 1922, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of the U. S. S. POMPEY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE POMPEY

Built at Sunderland, England, in 1897, by S. P. Austin & Sons, Ltd.

Structure: Material, steel, propulsion, screw; rig, schooner; tonnage 786 Suez Canal; mean draft 16' 10". Speed: 10.5 knots. Length over all: 245' 0". Length between perpendiculars: 234' 0". Breadth on load water line: 33' 6". Displacement: 3085 tons (estimated). Draft: Aft. full load: 15' 10". Bunker capacity: (42 c. ft. 1 ton) 205. Main engine: tripple expansion vertical. Boilers: 1 scotch marine: 4 furnace; 1 auxiliary vertical tubular boiler about 300 H.P. Electrically lighted throughout. Two (2) generators, capacity—about 40 K. W. Two (2) search lights.

Present condition: Excellent. Recently overhauled. Ready for immediate service and equipped with boats; radio outfit; spare propeller and tail shaft; outfit of blocks and lines; hawsers; ground tackle; cabin furniture; galley equipment ovens; refrigerators; navigational instruments; auxiliary machinery spare parts; canvas outfit; awnings; windsails; staysails; large assortment of hand tools, etc.

The sale will be for cash to the highest bidder, who must remove the vessel, at his own expense, from the limits of the Naval Station within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Captain of the Yard, Cavite.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope addressed to the Commandant, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., endorsed "PROPOSAL FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE POMPEY": and each proposal must be accompanied by a cash deposit or a satisfactory certified check for the full amount of the bid, or by a bond equal to the full amount of the bid and an additional cash deposit or satisfactory certified check for not less than 10% of the bid.

Apply to the U. S. Navy Purchasing Officer, Shanghai, China, for forms of bid and bonds; additional information regarding the terms of sale, etc.

Apply to the Captain of the Yard, Cavite, at 9:00 a.m. of any day (except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) prior to the sale to examine the POMPEY.

The right is reserved to withdraw the vessel from sale or to reject any or all bids.

W. M. CROSE
Captain, U. S. Navy.
COMMANDANT.
48285

**In the International Mixed Court at Shanghai.**
**CIVIL JURISDICTION.**

IN RE: WEI FONG COMMERCIAL BANK IN LIQUIDATION 蔚豐商業銀行

At a hearing held on the 16th May, 1922, the International Mixed Court at Shanghai gave Judgment by default against the following debtors in the following amounts, namely:

| NAME | AMOUNT | |
|---|---|---|
| YU YUEN TSUNG (仲元俞) | Tls. 1,845.99 | |
| KIANG CHU POO (浦菊江) | Tls. 7,905.00 | |
| WEI YOH SUNG (生毓魏) | | $ 456.00 |
| NGIU YUEN PAH (伯元鈕) | | $2,528.00 |
| ZAO YUNG S. TANG (堂紱永曹) | Tls. 393.80 | |
| LING KWONG PO (普光凌) | | $ 165.76 |
| NGIU CHUEN YIH (登君鈕) | | $ 315.00 |
| NGIU YUEN KEE (鈕元記) | Tls. 5,444.93 | $3,266.73 |

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above debtors are required to pay their respective Judgment debts to the undersigned within two weeks from the date of this advertisement, failing which warrants of arrest will be applied for immediately.

Dated the 27th day of May, 1922.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE,
Official Court Accountants.
7 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai.
48953

**OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE**

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED

Apply to S. O. A. E. O.

**RACINE & Co., Agents**
43908

**THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Head Office: 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty—fourth Annual General Meeting of The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd., will be held at the Company's Offices, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June, 1922, at 4:30 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd day of May, 1922 to the 6th day of June, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TOM GRIFFIN,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 15th May, 1922. 48677

Trade Mark
PHONE N. 1086

**SEAN YOU, ZOO & CO., LTD.**
Towels (Turkish and Honey Comb).
BATH Robes for Gentlemen, Ladies & children.
Y. 16A N. Szechuen Rd. (Near N. Soochow Rd).
47639

**MEMORIAL DAY**

Memorial Day Services will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery, May the 30th, 1922, at 9.15 a.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Master of Ceremonies | — | Honorable E. S. Cunningham. |
| Opening Prayer | — | Rev. Luther Freeman. |
| Music | — | Municipal Band. |
| Address | — | Captain G. O. Richardson, U.S. Navy. |
| Music | — | Municipal Band. |
| Benediction | — | Rev. C. L. Boynton. |
| Volleys | — | American Company, S. V. C. |
| Taps | — | Bugler, American Company, S. V. C. |

A battalion of U. S. Marines and Sailors and the American Company S. V. C. will move from the Recreation Ground at 8.30 a.m. SHARP and proceed via Bubbling Well Road to the Cemetery.

All Americans and their friends are invited to be present.
48936

**PEITAIHO PROPERTY TO LET**

Owner going Home will let to responsible party his beautiful Summer Residence which stands in spacious grounds (9 mow) comprising lovely lawns, tennis court, foreign vegetable garden, deep well.

Private beach with comfortable bath houses. Situated high on bluff right at the sea. Unexcelled, unobstructed view of mountains and sea. House newly painted inside and out—contains four bedrooms each with modern well equipped bathrooms, hot and cold water and sanitary installation. Large living room. House completely furnished with new and attractive furniture throughout. Spacious verandah. Up to date kitchen. Electric light (Delco). Very central-only five minutes from station and post office.

Reply to Box No. 254 THE CHINA PRESS or telegraph "STAR TIENTSIN."
48701

*DR. Z. S. TORJEWSKY*
**DENTAL SURGEON**
11, Peking Road (First Floor) Phone Central 207.
Newest methods of dental treatment and technical work.
OUTFIT AND MACHINERY AFTER THE LATEST INVENTIONS.

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £3,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £3,700,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £3,000,000

*Head Office:*
28 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
*Shanghai Branch:* 18 The Bund.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C. G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alor Star (Kedah) | Hongkong | Puket |
| Amritsar | Iloilo | Rangoon |
| | Ipoh | Saigon |
| | Karachi | Seremban |
| Batavia | Klang | Shanghai |
| Bombay | Kobe | Singapore |
| Calcutta | Kuala-Lumpur | Sourabaya |
| Canton | | Tientsin |
| Cawnpore | (F. M. S.) | Tavoy |
| Cebu | Madras | (Lower Burma) |
| Colombo | Manila | |
| Delhi | Medan | Taiping |
| Haiphong | Peking | New York |
| Hankow | Penang | Yokohama |

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

R. W. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme.
Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

| | Frs. |
|---|---|
| Capital (subscribed) | 100,000,000 |
| Capital (paid up) .. | 75,000,000 |
| Reserves ..... | 19,962,300 |

President: Jean Jadot
Head Office: Brussels.
Branches and Agents at London, Manchester, Paris, New York, Bucarest, Cologne, Alexandria, Cairo, Tantah, Ziftah, Zagazig, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin.
Affiliated Banks:
Banco de Cartagena, Madrid, with Branches in Spain and Morocco.
Wiener-Bank-Verein, Vienna, with Branches in Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Rumania, Italy (Tyrol), Yugo-Slavia, Turkey and Asia Minor
A. Kouyoumdjiski & Co., Sofia.
*Correspondents in all parts of the World.*
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager, Shanghai branch.

## The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. TSENG, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital ..... | $20,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds:— | |
| Sterling ..... | £4,500,000 |
| Silver ..... | $23,500,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $20,000,000 |

Head Office: HONGKONG.
*Court of Directors:*
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
*Chief Manager.*
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Harbin | New York |
| Bangok | Iloilo | Penang |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Johore | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Kobe | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Kuala | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Lumpur | Singapore |
| Colombo | London | Sourabaya |
| Dairen | Lyons | S. Patani |
| Foochow | Malacca | Tientsin |
| Haiphong | Manila | Tsingtao |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Vladivostock |
| Hankow | Peking | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12 The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) .. | 55,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund ..... | 26,960,000 |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... | Kup. Tls. 2,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,750,000 |

*Head Office:*
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
*London Office:*
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Harbin | Shanghai |
| Chanchun | Hongkong | Tientsin |
| Chefoo | Manchouli | Urumtchi |
| Dairen | Kashgar | Vladivostock |
| Hailar | Newchwang | Yokohama |
| Hankow | Peking | Kobe |

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jesierski,
Th. de Krzywoszewski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

## Bank of Communications

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1918.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China
Agencies abroad: Singapore Hongkong, Tokio (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN, Manager,
T. S. WONG, Sub-Manager,

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3.1/2% per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

## The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Honolulu | San Francisco | Kobe |
| London | Sourabaya | Batavia |
| Manila | Singapore | Canada |
| Yokohama | Samarang | etc. |

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

## The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital
U. S. ..... $10,000,000
Paid-up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

*Branches:*

| | |
|---|---|
| HANKOW | SHANGHAI |
| MANILA | SHIHKIACHWANG |
| HARBIN | TIENTSIN |
| PEKING | TSINANFU |

Every kind of banking business transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital .. $2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $500,000.00

*Head Office: Shanghai,*
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Manager's Office: Cen. 2858
General Office: Cen. 2813 & 2814
*Branches*
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe Osaka, Berlin and Hamburg.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager,
Y. S. Tung, Sub-Manager,
K. K. Tsoo, F. E. Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus U.S. $10,000,000
Undivided Profits ..U. S. $5,400,000
Reserve for Dividends U. S. $600,000

Owned by the National City Bank of New York

*Head Office:*
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
*London Office:* 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
*Lyons Office:* 27 Place Tolozan.

*San Francisco Office:*
232 Montgomery Street.

*BRANCHES:*

| | |
|---|---|
| CHINA | PHILIPPINES |
| Shanghai | Manila |
| Peking | Cebu |
| Tientsin | |
| Hankow | SPAIN |
| Harbin | Barcelona |
| Hongkong | Madrid |
| Canton | |
| | STRAITS |
| INDIA | Singapore |
| Bombay | |
| Calcutta | DOMINICA |
| Rangoon | Santo Domingo |
| | Sanchez |
| JAPAN | San Francisco |
| Yokohama | San Pedro |
| Kobe | Santiago |
| | Puerto Plata |
| JAVA | Barahona |
| Batavia | La Vega |
| Soerabaya | |
| | PANAMA |
| | Panama |
| | Colon |

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Gulland, Manager.

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | $60,000,000.00 |
| Paid-up Capital | $12,279,800.00 |
| Reserve Fund | $3,584,600.00 |
| Special Reserve Fund | $3,584,600.00 |

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking | Taiyuan | Shanghai |
| Tientsin | Kaifeng | Hankow |
| Chanchun | Wuhu | Ichang |
| Antung | Anking | Changsha |
| Dairy | Hangchow | Nanchang |
| Moukden | Niaspo | Kiukiang |
| Newchwang | Nanking | Foochow |
| Harbin | Chinkiang | Amoy |
| Kirin | Hsuchow | Canton |
| Tsinan | Soochow | Hongkong |
| Chefoo | Wusieh | Swatow |
| Tsingtau | Yangchow | Chungking |

*Foreign Correspondents:*
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang.
Manager.

## Kincheng Banking Corporation

金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital .... | $5,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | $4,500,000 |
| Surplus ..... | $ 300,000 |

Head Office: Tientsin
Branches and Sub-Branches:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address. "Kincheng" Shanghai
Tel. Nos"
General Office: C. 5[illegible]
Manager's Office: 1288
Tientsin Bank: S. [illegible]

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 18,979,250 (about £1,581,604)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

*Branches*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Pekalongen |
| Bandoeng | Palembang |
| Bombay | Penang |
| Calcutta | Pontianak |
| Cheribon | Rangoon |
| Djember | Semarang |
| Djokjakarta | Singapore |
| Hongkong | Soerabaya |
| Kobe | Soerakarta |
| Kota-Radja | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Langsa | Tegal |
| Makassar | Telok Betong |
| Medan | Tjilatjap |
| Padang | Weltevreden |

*London Bankers*
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

## The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

東亞銀行

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorized Capital .. | $10,000,000.00 |
| Paid up Capital .... | $ 5,000,000.00 |
| Reserved Fund ..... | $200,000.00 |

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

## The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd

Established 1908

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital ..... | $2,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund .... | $206,400.00 |
| Undivided Profits .. | $120,751.00 |

*Head Office and Branches:*
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Hankow and Lanchi.
*Domestic Agencies:*
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
*Foreign Correspondents:*
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.
*SHANGHAI BRANCH,*
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124 General Office.
*Cable Address:*
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai

## SINO-ITALIAN BANK

| | |
|---|---|
| Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars | 4,800,000 |
| Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire | 16,000,000 |
| Paid up Capital .. Silver | $1,200,000 |
| Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire | 4,000,000 |

*Branches:*
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
*Bankers:*
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Baie Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit Central Liegeois.
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Banksinit, SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd
Tel. Offices: Central 5090 & 5091.
Manager's Office, Central 5094.

## Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: TIENTSIN

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | $2,000,000.00 |
| Paid-Up Capital ..... | $1,500,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | $ 180,000.00 |

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wen

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tientsin | Chinkiang | Ichang | Yokohama |
| Shanghai | Soochow | Changsha | Chicago |
| Peking | Wusieh | Shasi | Philadelphia |
| Hankow | Hsuchow | Wuhu | Seattle |
| Nanking | Ningpo | London | Baltimore |
| Yangchow | Shaoshing | New York | Cleveland |
| Hangchow | Canton | San Francisco | Detroit |
| Pengpu | Hongkong | Boston | Buffalo |
| Changchun | Changteh | Tokio | Pittsburgh |
| Antung | Chengchow | Osaka | Montreal |
| Kiukiang | Tsinkiangpu | Kobe | St. Louis |
| | | Cincinnati | |

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

### Shanghai Branch:
5 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars and other currencies according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital ..... | $2,500,000.00 |
| Reserve ..... | $400,000.00 |

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.

Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China

Foreign Correspondents:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | New York | Yokohama |
| Paris | Chicago | Tokyo |
| Marseilles | Seattle | Osaka |
| Amsterdam | San Francisco | Manila |
| Berlin | Singapore | |

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

中南銀行

Authorized Capital: $20,000,000
Paid-up ..... $5,000,000

## CHINA & SOUTH SEA BANK, LTD.

14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Every kind of banking business transacted. Agents and correspondents all over the world.

Telegraphic Address: Chinasosea
Tel. Nos. { Managing Director: C. 6324 / Foreign Exchange: C. 3099

Y. Hou,
Managing Director.

## FAR EASTERN BANK

Capital Authorised ..... Lit. 50,000,000.—
Capital Paid up ..... Lit. 12,000,000.—

HEAD OFFICE
36, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

BANKERS
London Joint City & Midland Bank; London, England.
Banca dell'Italia Meridionale; Naples, Milan, Bari, Genoa, Palermo, Pozzuoli, Italy.
Deutsche Bank; Hamburg, Germany.
East River National Bank, New York, U. S. A.
Bank of Italy, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.
The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd., Tokyo, Yokohama, Japan.

BRANCHES
Canton—Tientsin—Tsingtao
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts, savings accounts and fixed deposits in all currencies according to arrangement.

Local bills discounted. Cable transfers bought and sold. Drafts issued and telegraphic transfers effected all over the World.

SPECIAL FACILITIES for Italian business and Exchange, for Gold exchange and for Chinese Stock Exchange transactions.

Viscount di Villa & Mr. W. S. T. Nien.
Managing Directors,

TELEPHONE:—C. 3487 Managers
C. 6678 T. T. and Exchange
C. 2082 General Office
C. 494 Chinese Department.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head Office:* SHANGHAI

| | Sh. Tls. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ... | 5,000,000 |
| Paid-Up Capital ..... | 2,500,000 |

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## Banque De L'Indo-Chine

| | Francs. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 72,000,000.00 |
| Paid-up Capital | 68,400,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund (1|6|20) | 69,500,000.00 |

*Head Office:*
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

*Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saigon | Pnom-Penh | Battambang |
| Haiphong | Hanoi | Tourane |
| Peking | Hankow | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | Canton | Mongtse |
| Singapore | Pondichery | Bangkok |
| Papeete | Shanghai | Noumea |
| | Djibouti | Yunnanfu |

*London Bankers:*
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

R. ARDAIN, Manager.

## THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branch: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital ..... | $1,000,000 |
| Paid-up ..... | $ 250,000 |
| Fixed Deposit Capital ... | $ 500,000 |

Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centres in China.
Foreign Correspondence
In all important places of the world.
General Banking, Business of every description transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.
Special Savings Accounts for Laborers.
ROBERT LEE, General Manager.
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKSIBOO"
Tel. C. 6401, Manager's Office.
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

### Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow: Mr. F. Howard.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs Hunter, Miss White, Mrs. Hall, from Kiukiang: Mrs. Dequilton.

Per C. M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. Peacock, R. A. Bell.

Per I-C. s.s. Kungwo from Hankow: Captain S. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. J. H. Dixon, Misses D. and G. Dixon; from Kiukiang: Mr. R. H. Mulley.

### Passengers Departed

Per C. N. s.s. Chusan for Chefoo: Mr. Lyttle; for Tientsin: Mr. E. Cook.

Per C. N. s.s. Luenyi for Kiukiang: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bowker; for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Kirkland.

Per C. N. s.s. Sunning for Tsingtao: Mrs. S. Wolter, Mr. H. S. Wavell.

Per C. N. s.s. Shantung for Hongkong: Mrs. Leurquien, Mr. J. Leurquien.

Per C. N. s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei: Mrs. E. A. Mills and child; for Chefoo: Mr H. F. Gray, Masters E. Gibb, McDonald; for Tientsin: Captain Fisher, Major Gen. Sir John and Lady Fowler, Mrs. B. Johnston and two children, Mr. R. J. Stopher.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho for Nanking: Mr. and Mrs. Tolles and infant; for Hankow: Mrs. Paote and two children, Mr. Check.

Per M.M. s.s. Angkor for Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Laurent, Mrs. G. Destoup and child, Messrs. J. Ponost, F. Riviere, P. Vieil, L. Juvet, P. Pasteur, N. Issarte, E. Herinckx, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. L. Henry, Misses R. Henry, D. and A. Henry, Messrs. Debrabant, Lupant, P. Lupant, R. Samarcq, D. Spatharis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Michaux, Rev. Piel, Mr. and Mrs A. Grelet, Miss L. Ancelin, Messrs. W. Thompson, J. R. Harvey, Tin Be Tsang, Y. Goulard, G. Guillot, Ting Bing-tsie, Tche Tzou-jou, Whang Chz-zing, L. Jaumonet, Sailou, Pan An-nier, Mrs. Li Ming-fang and child; for Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Christodulo, Messrs. Paizis, Paradasis, Miss Paradisis; for Singapore: Messrs. K. A. Heyum, G. Grayrigge, A. Long, C. Tehnin, A. Krustan, K. H. C. Leidweiler, B. Boyard; for Saigon: Messrs. G. Grenet, P. Polard; for Hongphong: Mr. and Mrs. Bohle and two children, Messrs. Louis Lescet, Cao Lank; for Hongkong: Messrs. H. H. Arnold, F. A. Leitao, E. M. Lacina, C. G. Silva, M. Hamburger, Gan Teong-seik, Mr. and Mrs. W. McMunay, Capt. and Mrs. Chung Thye-phin, Capt. C. O. Oliver, Messrs. L. Jungingr, Li Man-chi, Hoh Hoa-ze, Yai Pao-nong, I. B. Lew, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. V. B. Galkoen, Miss Dunnett, Messrs. Ma Pa-nee, T. W. Shearstone, J. Cassa, Mrs. S. Walen, Senator Bakhap, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lowe, Messrs. E. W. Black, G. G. Kiho, F. F. Leitao, Mrs. F. Valentin, Rev and Mrs. C. H. Bannah, Miss C. Knox, Messrs. G. Mejia, K. C. Kao, T. M. Hwang, T. F. Lao, Chung Shukshin, N. S. Cheng, K. Z. Zo, Mrs. Lee.

## Rubber Growers To Restrict Output

*(Reuter's Service)*

The Hague, May 26.—A Dutch official will visit London to request the British Government to discuss with the Colonial Office the question of an agreement between Dutch Indies and Straits Settlements rubber growers for the restriction of production. It seems that restriction will be only a question of some months.

# -:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

## BENJAMIN AND POTT SHARE LIST
### Yesterday's Close

| Stock | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. | $815 B. |
| Chartered | £17½ |
| Russo-Asiatic | Rs. 250 |
| **Marine Insurance** | |
| Canton | H.$460 |
| North China | Tls. 144 |
| Union of Canton | H.$222 |
| Yangtsze | H.$22½ |
| Far Eastern Ins. | Tls. 21¼ |
| **Fire Insurance** | |
| China Fire | H. $125½ B. |
| Hongkong Fire | H.$367½ B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Def | H.$270 |
| Indo-China Pref. | H. $38 B. |
| "Shell" | 100 -B. |
| Shanghai Tug ord | Tls. 51½ B. |
| S'hai Tug Pref. | Tls. 37½ B. |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 22½ |
| Oriental Cons | 13/- |
| Raub | H.$1 B. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | H.$152 |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 113 B. |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 8.45 |
| " Pref. | Tls. 4¾ |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 145 B. |
| Hongkong Wharf | H.112 B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| A.-French Land | Tls. 92 B. |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 91 B. |
| Weihaiwei Land | Tls. 8 |
| S'hai Hotel, Ltd. | $50 |
| China Realty ord. | Tls. 50 |
| China Realty Pref. | Tls. 50 |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo (ord.) | Tls. 15½ |
| E-wo (pref.) | Tls. 104 |
| Laou-kung-mow | Tls. 23 |
| Oriental | Tls. 9¾ |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 142 |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tiles | Tls. 25 |
| China Sugar | H.$137 S. |
| Green Island | H.$20¼ B. |
| Langkats | Tls. 9½ S. |
| Major Bros. | Tls. 5 |
| S'hai Sumatra | Tls. 80 |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holtz | $7 |
| Llewelyn | $42½ |
| Lane Crawford | $90 |
| Moutrie | $45 |
| Watson | H.$9¾ S. |
| Weeks | $13 |
| Rubbers (Local) | |
| Alma | Tls. 2½ S. |
| Amherst | Tls. 0.10 |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 3.40 B. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 1.10 S. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 11½ |
| Batu Anam 1918 | Tls. 0.32½ |
| Bute | Tls. 0.32½ |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 1 |
| Chemor United | Tls. 0.30 B. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 2 |
| Cheng | Tls. 1 |
| Consolidated | Tls. 0.90 B. |
| Dominion | Tls. 0.80 |
| Bula Kalumpong | Tls. 4½ |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 6 |
| Kapala | Tls. 0.20 |
| Kapayang | Tls. 6 |
| Karan | Tls. 3 |
| Kedah | Tls. 1 |
| Kota Bahroe | Tls. 0.60 |
| Kroewoek Java | Tls. 5 |
| Padang | Tls. 3 |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 1 |
| Permata | Tls. 0.50 |
| Tapah | Tls. 0.20 S. |
| Samagagas | Tls. 0.25 |
| Seekoes | Tls. 50 cts. |
| Semambu | Tls. 0.67½ |
| Senawang | Tls. 0.60 |
| S'hai Klebang | Tls. 0.25 |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 1 |
| S'hai Malay pref | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 0.55 |
| Sungala | Tls. 25 cts. |
| Sungei Duri | Tls. 4¼ |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 1 |
| S'hai Seremban | Tls. 0.40 |
| Taiping | Tls. 0.15 |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 0.25 |
| Tebong | Tls. 0.80 |
| Zianghes | Tls. 1.90 |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I. & E. Lumber | Tls. 325 |
| Culty Dairy | Tls. 10¼ B. |
| Shanghai Trams | Tls. 103 |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 26 B. |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 45 |
| S'hai Mercury | Tls. 20 B. |
| S'hai Telephone | Tls. 87½ |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 135 |

B. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers, Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd. Telephone No. Central 898

## Money Exchange

Shanghai, May 27, 1922
Market ..... 72.75
Native Interest ..... 22
Mexican Dollars
Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Touch ..... 290
Copper Cash ..... 234.500
Bar Silver ..... 36⅝
Bar London rate
Paris on London ..... 48.75
New York on London ... 445

**Banks Opening Selling Rates**
London
Telegraphic Transfer.. 3s. 7d.
Demand ..... 3s. 7 1/16d.
New York
Telegraphic Transfer .. 79¾
Demand ..... 80

**OPENING RATES**
May 27, 1922
Bar Silver Spot 36⅝—3/7 5-16
Bar Silver Forward ..36⅝
Mex. Dollars .....72.75
Native Interest .....23

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

**BANKS' SELLING RATES**

| | |
|---|---|
| London (T.T.) | 3/7 |
| London (Demand) | 3/7¼ |
| London 4 m-s | 3/7½ |
| India (T.T.) | 273 |
| France (T.T.) | 875 |
| America (T.T.) | 79¾ |
| Hongkong (T.T.) | 73½ |
| Japan (T.T.) | 60 |
| Batavia (T.T.) | 211 |
| Straits (T.T.) | 65¼ |

**BANKS BUYING RATE**

| | |
|---|---|
| London 4 m-s Credits | 3/9½ |
| London 4 m-s Docts | 3/9¾ |
| London 6 m-s Credits | 3/10 |
| France 4 m-s | 925 |
| America 4 m-s L/c | 83¾ |
| Docs | 84¼ |

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rate @ $1=Tls. 133.46 @ exch. 73=Mex. $169.12
Sovereign: Bank buying rate @ 3s. 7¾d.=Tls. 5.48 @ exch. 73=Mex. $7.51

**CUSTOM HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hk. Tls. 5.39 | @ 3s. 4 d. | £1 |
| " 1.22 | @ 73¾ | Gold $1 |
| " 1 | @ 793 | Francs 3.8[illegible] |
| " 1 | @ — | Marks — |
| " 1 | @ 65¾ | Yen 1.7[illegible] |
| " 1 | @ 263½ | Rupees 2.93 |
| " 1 | @ — | Roubles — |
| " 1 | @ 1.50 | Mex. $1.50 |
| " 1 | @ 13.525 | It. Lire 15.07 |

*International Banking Corporation*
**CLOSING COUNTER RATES**
Demand selling on America 80
Demand buying on America 81
Demand selling on London 3s. 7 1/16 d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 7¾ d.

**GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS**
*(Far Eastern Bank)*

| Time | Quotations | Bars. |
|---|---|---|
| Opening: | | |
| 9:00 | 290.00 | |
| 9:10 | 291.00 | 2240 |
| 9:20 | 291.70 | 3500 |
| 9:40 | 290.00 | 2450 |
| 10:00 | 290.50 | 3990 |
| 10:30 | 290.30 | 4200 |
| 11:00 | 291.00 | 2660 |
| 11:35 | 293.00 | 5390 |
| Closed at: | | |
| 12:00 | 292.80 | 4810 |

**ROUBLE EXCHANGE**
Banks' Buying Rate
Roubles 250,000 .....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.05

**SINO-ITALIAN BANK**
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 15.05=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.13½=1 Tael
Marks 225.00=1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 84.40=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 18.95=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 173.10=100 Fr. Francs

**PARIS-LONDON RATE**
*(French Wireless through Reuter)*
Paris, May 26.—The Paris-London cross-rate was quoted today at: £=48.74½ Francs

## Exchange Fluctuations
**Asia Banking Corporation**

May 27, 1922

Spot bar silver was unchanged and forward up ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York price of silver, as well as the London-New York cross rate is unchanged.

The official Sterling rate today was raised to 3-7, the Gold Dollar rate to 79¾, the Yen rate dropped to 60, and the other rates changed in proportion.

The market was on the firm side in the early part of the morning, but eased off during the course of the day and closed easy.

In the morning, business in Sterling was done as high as 3-7⅛ and in Gold Dollars at 80¼. However, at the close the best sellers of Sterling were offering 3-7 for May delivery only, and 3-6⅞ for June-July.

Gold Dollar sellers at the close were offering 79¾ for May and 79½ for June-July. Speculators brought a fair amount of Sterling today, and there was little covering in the shape of bills.

India bought a small amount of silver in London yesterday, and the market there, as well as in New York, is reported as steady.

## Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.
**Closing Quotation Of Transactions, yesterday**

Shanghai, May 27, 1922

The Chinese Bonds for 10th year 6%.
$37.50 May
$35.00 June
Nanyang Brother's Tobacco. Co.
$22.50 May
$22.80 June
Canton S. & P. Exchange,
$6.70 May
$6.90 June
Shanghai Flour Exchange,
$28.00 May
$26.80 June
China Cotton Standard of Tungchow
Tls. 34.70 July
" 34.70 August
" 35.05 September
" 34.50 October
Local Yarn for Standard 16's Cloudy Stork
Tls. 140.00 May
" 142.00 June
" 143.00 July
" 143.70 August
" 144.10 September
" 144.10 October
Shanghai Gold Bar 978
Tls. 292.40 July


**Dr. Peter Kingman, D.D.S**

*Dental Surgeon of the College of Dentistry of the University of Southern California, U. S. A.*

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles and supply:

Teeth of superior workmanship in vulcanite, gold and alloy plates, gold crown and bridge work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

Tel. Central 515
40 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.


## Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows in their share report for week ending Friday:

Business in the local share market has been very dull during the past week with few transactions recorded. Quotations except for Cottons and Rubber, which are easier, remain practically unchanged.

London market prices have advanced slightly and the following are our latest cable quotations to hand.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913—British Issue £75.10.0.
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913—French Issue£71.10.0.
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. Ord. "Bearer" £3.15.0.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "Bearer" £5.0.0.
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. (buyers) £18.5.0.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £14.13.6.

## Stock Exchange
### Transactions

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**
Shanghai, May 27, 1922
**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**
Shanghai Tug (Ord.) Tls. 52.00
**UNOFFICIAL BUSINESS**
Shanghai Docks Tls. 114.50


AYRTON'S

COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO

NATURE'S OWN TREATMENT

It will enhance and preserve the beauty of your hair, bring out its tone and colour, and eradicate dandruff. "Fine, soft, glossy hair" is the certain reward of those who make its use habitual.

ON SALE at all Chemists and Stores.

$1.00 per bottle

It must be "AYRTON'S"

Accept no Imitations

Trade-Mark


## The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, May 27, 1922
**BUSINESS REPORTED**
Chinese Government 5% Gold Loan French issue £70.0.0.
Shanghai Tugs Tls. 52.00
Almas Tls. 2.50
Shanghai Lands Tls. 92.00
New Eng. (Pref.) Tls. 4.80
Telephones Tls. 87.50

## Arrest In N. Y. In Taylor Murder Case

*(China Press Service)*

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 25.—A man known only as "Mac." who, according to the police, said he was wanted in connection with the murder of William Desmond Taylor, motion picture director at Los Angeles, was arrested today at Fishkill village following a thrilling hunt by a sheriff's posse.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 25.—District Attorney Thomas Lee Woolwine refused to comment on the arrest made at Poughkeepsie in connection with the Taylor murder.

## European States To Form Alliance

*(Reuter's Service)*

Prague, May 25.—Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies today, Dr. Benes, the Premier, foreshadowed an early alliance between Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia. He paid a tribute to the Little Entente's part in the Genoa Conference and declared that neither Germany nor Russia were at present acceptable partners for any alliance.


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A BRITISH COMPANY with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding.
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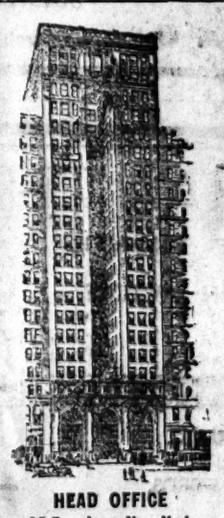
51 KIANGSI ROAD.

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.

*Telegraphic Address*: "KONGSHAN."
Tel Nos. C. 3204 and 5816.

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch.



**AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY**

BANKING DEPARTMENT
Commercial and Exchange Banking
TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
Railway and Steamship Tickets
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT
Express and Freight Forwarding
3 and 69 KIUKIANG ROAD
SHANGHAI

Offices in the Far East
HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, PEKING, SYDNEY, CALCUTTA, MANILA, TIENTSIN, KOBE

HEAD OFFICE
65 Broadway-New York

**EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION**

Capital ..... U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U. S. $800,000
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Member American Bankers Association

*Correspondents*
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
New York-London-Paris
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.
The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore.
Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

大通銀行

*Shanghai Branch*
*No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD* Telephones. C. 1164-*Manager* C. 2012-*General* C. 1140-*T. T. Dept.*

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
*INTEREST RATES ON APPLICATION*
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD
Jas. J. Rogers, Manager.

ABC

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $2,000,000

**ASIA BANKING CORPORATION**
*an American Institution*

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI

*Current, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in U. S. Gold, Sterling, Francs, Taels and Local Currency.*
*Drafts Bought, Sold and Entered for Collection.*
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*Telegraphic Transfers to All Parts of The World.*
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*Through Our Correspondents in All Parts of The World we are qualified to render an International Banking Service that is Economical, Accurate and Prompt.*

BRANCH OFFICES
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**LACTOGEN**
The NATURAL-MILK Food

The most perfect substitute for mother's milk.

FREE!
Our interesting "*MOTHER-BOOK*" together with a "*SAMPLE TIN*" FREE on application to:—
Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., 8, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

"LACTOGEN" requires only the addition of boiling water to be instantly ready for use.

Stocked by all Chemists and Grocery Stores.

Fill in this Coupon
Name Mrs. ..... (in Printing Letters)
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**TO LET**

Four-roomed house at Rue Baron Gross containing 2 large and 2 small rooms, 2 verandahs, bathroom and kitchen. Electric and gas fixtures. Rent $30.00 per month.

Furnitures must be taken over.

Particulars from
THE I. E. A. M. C. P. & I. B.
123 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
'PHONE Central 7201.

Just Received
A Great Variety of
MANILA HATS
at
Very Low Prices

THE CATHAY LACE CO.,
*19 Nanking Road, Shanghai.*

**"BEAR BRAND" STERILIZED**
**BERNESE ALPS MILK—**

"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"
says the committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China.

Sold by all Grocers

Sole Agents
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No. 62 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
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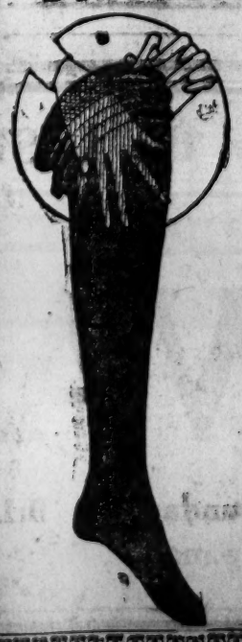
**"DRAGON BRAND"**
**PURE CHINESE SILK HOSIERY**
WITH
**BACK SEAMS**
which improves fitting and appearance.
Superior quality.
Fast dyes, styles and sizes according to foreign standard. Export our Speciality.



The Pioneer Knitting Mill
Wholesale Office,
431 Szechuen Road.
Retail by
Ching Tai Cheong
64 Szechuen Road
(opp. to Ningpo Road).

HIGH CLASS PASTRY COOK
**BIANCHI**
23 NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI

Call
West 189
Ford Hire Service

**COAL FOR SUPER-SERVICE**

| | Ash Percentage | B. T. U. |
|---|---|---|
| Dah Doong Coal | 4% | 14160 |
| Chun Hsin Coal | 12.8% | 13610 |
| Lin Chin Coal | 19.9% | 12200 |

*For Particulars,*
The Yu Foong Coal Supply Co.
(Mine Owners, Shippers of Northern Coal, Sole distributor for Shansi Anthracite)
Q198 Fokien Road. 48064

# BUREAU OF GOOD ROADS FORMED BY CHEKIANG TUCHUN

## End Of Internal War In North Enables Lu To Spare Soldiers

*(China Press Correspondence)*

Hangchow, May 27.—The Bureau for the Improvement of Provincial Highways has been established by General Lu Yung-hsiang, the Tuchun who has accomplished so much in the good roads construction during his tenure of office both in Shanghai and Hangchow. Plans are being formulated for the construction of inter-urban roads between the various cities in Chekiang by the bureau, which will have branch office in practically every city of importance in this province.

Soldier labor will be used as usual while funds will be raised by the local organisations which are enthusiastically supporting Tuchun Lu in his enterprising scheme. This is the only civic matter being undertaken by General Lu, who has distinctly separated his military administration from that of the Civil Governor, Mr. Shen Ching-chien who has the supreme power over all matters civil in nature.

In fact, the only reason why General Lu is actively participating in this branch of civic work is because of the lack of funds of the provincial treasury to look after this important work and because he wants to keep his troops busy in doing something constructive and of material benefit to his people.

Perfect harmony reigns between the Tuchun and the local gentry, whose confidence in the Tuchun is all the more strengthened as a result of the recent internecine war in North China. Although much military movements and gestures were made by neighboring provinces, Tuchun Lu carried out his promise (that he would protect life and property in his territory) to the letter throughout the clash.

The gentry here is of opinion that had it not been for the prudent policy of Tuchun Lu in Hangchow, some catastrophe might have been precipitated in Chekiang by the action of the neighboring provinces. It will be remembered in an interview with your special correspondent early this month, General Lu said: "Chekiang will maintain strict neutrality through the struggle" —and he did.

Now the internecine war is over and the neighboring provinces are less restless, General Lu believes that his soldiers can now be spared for road construction. Local people point with pride to the splendid roads of this city which lead round the boulevard and up to the Ling Ying Temple and other famous spots of historical interest. All these paths have been either built on improved since General Lu came into power.

## American Sailors At Peking Reviewed

*(Chung Mei Service)*

Peking, May 24.—An impressive ceremony was held at the American Legation this morning when the American Minister reviewed the Marine Guard and the American sailors sent here to offer additional protection during the fighting about Peking. The troops were under the command of Col. Robt H. Dunlop, the newly arrived commandant of the Marine guard who has taken the post left vacant by Col. Karmany.

The entire Legation staff attended the ceremony. The appearance of the men was excellent and they marched with rythm and snap. Dr. Schurman made a short address to the guard, telling them that every man of them was an Ambassador from the United States and that the eyes of China were upon them since the people judged the United States by their appearance and behavior.

### ENGINEERING STRIKE

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, May 26.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union has decided to call a national conference of delegates to take place at York on June 2. The decision is due to the financial strain on the Union as a consequence of the protracted lockout.

## New Rail Chief May Retain Liu, Former Director

*(Chung Mei Service)*

Peking, May 24.—The Mandates appointing Tung Kang and Kau En-hung Ministers of Finance and Communcations showing the strong hand of Wu have focused attention on the men to hold the subordinate positions as neither official has had great experience. The friends of Kau En-hung have asserted that he plans to release C. S. Liu at once and to endeavor to secure him for the Director General of Railroads.

Tung Kang has secured for the two Vice Ministers of Finance, Mr. Chang Chia-ao, now deputy governor of the Bank of China and Mr. Yen Chu of the Salt Gabelle, who will assume the post concurrently of Chief Associate Inspector of the Salt Gabelle, now held by Mr. Chung.

These appointments have caused favorable comment Chiang Chia-ao is a practical banker who has had many years of experience with the Bank of China in Shanghai. He was recently promoted for his long and efficient service and elected the deputy director of the Bank. He was not enthusiastic about accepting the government post as he said he felt that his other duties would not permit him to assume the responsibilities, but at the personal request of Tung Kang added to the directions of the pursuasive Wu Pei-fu he finally accepted. In foreign circles he enjoys the reputation of being a good safe banker and a practical business man.

Mr. Yen Chu has seen most of his service with the Salt Gabelle where he has won steady promotion. He is the son of the late Yen Fu, who was celebrated for his literary merit. Mr. Tung seems to have adopted a new precedent in taking for his chiefs men well versed in the service for which they are required.

It will be interesting to note what action the new chief inspector will take toward the appointment of the Foreign Associate Chief Inspector which is still in a deadlock.

### GEDDES WITH DUNLOP

*(Reuter Service)*

London, May 26.—Sir Eric Geddes has been elected a Director of the Dunlop Rubber Company, Limited.

## Harding Urged To Reinstate Childs, Treasury Official

*(China Press Service)*

Washington, May 26.—The Treasury Department controversy came again before President Harding with the presentation of a petition from more than a dozen members of the Ohio delegation to Congress for the reinstatement of C. C. Childs, former supervisor of the collections of internal revenue in that bureau.

Coincidentally, Frederick Gelinger of West Virginia, special assistant accountant in the Bureau of Internal Revenue was suspended pending an investigation of charges which have been made against him.

S. G. Patchell, chief of payrolls in the same department and examiner of accounts was also suspended.

### GERMANY GETS BIDS

Moscow, May 18.—The Petrograd Chamber of Commerce has received German and Austrian bids for supplying motor-cars, tractors, locomotives and other machinery.


AT THE
APOLLO THEATRE
TO-NIGHT
Justine Johnstone
in
"The Plaything of Broadway"
MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 p.m
Harold Lloyd
in
"Never Weaken"
Thrilling—Joyful—A three-ree comedy riot!
Also Showing:
HAROLD LLOYD in
A ripp'ing, rousing original comedies of thrills and merry glee
"ALL ABOARD," "THE FLIRT" and "CORNER POCKET"
"King of the Circus" Episodes 9th and 10th.

What would you do if you had to spend two weeks unchaperoned with three bachelors?
Would you like to see a bathing costume made of moonbeams and midnight witcheries?
YOU WILL SEE AT THE
ISIS THEATRE
On Thursday June 1st, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
THE SAUCY, VAMPY, FLIRTY
CONSTANCE TALMADGE

IN
"TWO WEEKS"
WITH
CONWAY TEARLE
It's spicy, it's piquant, it's naughty but it's nice.
"No good man wants to marry a chorus girl"
That's the way she felt after a few days in the house of the three bachelors—their home in the country from which women were barred, until she came.
"TWO WEEKS" is one of the quaintest, funniest and tenderest stories of the screen.
A First National Special Attraction

TOWN HALL
Thursday, 1st June 1922, at 9:15 p.m.
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT
given by
MME. M. B. TCHERKASSKAIA
The well-known Prima Donna of Russian Imperial Opera
Assisted by
N. M. BRAVIN
Famous Premier of Moscow Theatres (Baritone)
50% of the proceeds will be turned over to the local American Red Cross for the Russian Children's Fund in the Volga District
Piano Part by Prof. JOSEPH YASSER
Prices $5, 3, 2, 1. Booking at Moutrie's.
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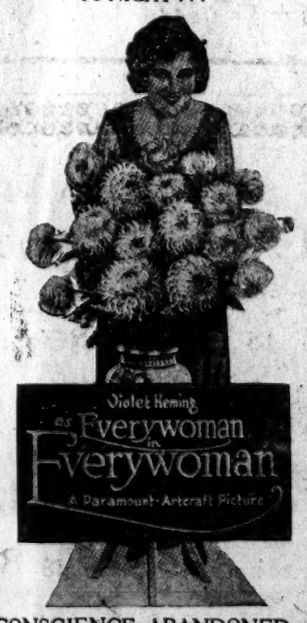
TO-NIGHT !!! TO-NIGHT !!! TO-NIGHT !!!
PRESENTING
THE GREATEST WOMAN PICTURE EVER FILMED
"Everywoman"
THRILLINGLY DRAMATIC.
UP TO THE MINUTE.
BEAUTIFUL BEYOND WORDS.
From the Great Stage Play By WALTER BROWNE


WOMAN! SEEKING LOVE!
Blinded by Flattery and Sudden Fame on the Stage.
Following Wealth.
Following Passion.
Singed by the lights of the mid-night Rendezvous of Fashion.
BEAUTY STOLEN. MODESTY LOST. CONSCIENCE ABANDONED.
The wine of the gilded cafes drained to tha dregs of the slums.
Then in the driving snow of a New York's Eve a new white path that leads to her heart's desire.
This is "EVERYWOMAN"—a spectacular beauty drama of the old, old story up to the second.
Hundreds of thousands spent on the sumptuous sets.
Played by an All-Star Cast of Principals never equalled in another motion picture.
WITH
ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL GIRLS
SPECIAL MUSIC——PRICES $1.50 and $1.00
Matinee Today, May 28th Showing
"AN INNOCENT ADVENTURESS"
and Two New Episodes of "THE BLUE FOX"

Absolutely the LAST day!!! Absolutely the LAST day!!!
D. W. Griffith presents
"WAY DOWN EAST"
To-night, Sunday at 9:15 p.m.
ISIS THEATRE
Special Matinees To-day at 2 p.m. and 5:30 p.m.

# American Woman's Club Notes

Many members of the American Woman's Club took advantage of the opportunity offered on May 20 to view the Rev. Evan Morgan's collection of paintings on exhibition at the Library of the Christian Literature Society from ten to six.

Besides the long scrolls hung on the walls and laid upon long tables there were several albums of paintings including paintings by the Sung artists of the Southern school, Ma Yuan and Ma Kuei—whose descendants are said to reside now in Hangchow—and also by Lui Ching-po and the Yuan artist Tsao Yu-hsi. One book of paintings, unmarked, was pronounced by artists who examined them as being undoubtedly by an early artist of great merit. Another collection which attracted much attention was marked Cheng and contained only scenes from rural and river life in tones of brown and twilight blues, with rosy sunsets. Hokusai at his best might have been a student of these paintings.

An album of flowers and birds and women's heads was charming and another showing scenes from aboriginal life gained interest from Dr. Darroch's translation of some pages of the text describing the customs depicted. Wang Hwai's large landscape, showing a grove of pines nestling at the foot of great mountain peaks was toned to a beautiful golden yellow.

MANY VISIT EXHIBIT

The two Sung paintings were of a number of dogs at play and of three soldiers inspecting a horse. The long scroll by the Ming artist Chou Ying was called "Life in the Spring in Han Times" and showed women and children engaged in various occupations of court life. A large number of various nationalities attended the exhibition, a large proportion of the visitors being men.

The Courtesies Committee's reception for the retiring and and incoming executive boards and non-members who have entertained the club during the year, given at Mrs. J. T. Hammond's home on Monday the 22nd, was a most delightful affair.

The Literary Department of the Club met on Friday afternoon in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society. Among the announcements was the offer of the Royal Asiatic Society to extend to members of the American Woman's Club the privileges of its library for the special rate of $1 yearly, provided 25 such memberships were taken. At present 13 have taken advantage of this opportunity and the balance of the subscription has been advanced by the department. It is hoped that others will avail themselves of this offer. Payments may be made to the new treasurer of the department, Mrs. Davies.

The progress of the Program Committe was reported upon by Mrs. W. W. Bartlett, the titles of the papers for the coming year read and volunteers requested for the unassigned topics.

HEAR INTERESTING PAPERS

The first paper of the afternoon on "The Annals of the Spring and Autumn with Tsu's Commentary" was read by Mrs. G. R. Loehr, who handled her subject with humor and penetration. Mrs. Loehr inclined to agree with those commentators who do not attribute the authorship of this last of the five classics to Confucius, and even went so far as to deplore its salvage from the general destruction of the books, since we might otherwise have imagined it the best of all the classics.

Miss Leila Tuttle presented a paper on "The far-reaching Influence of the Chou-li" and showed how truly ceremonial embodied Chinese character, and how powerful had been its influence in preserving the integrity of the Chinese people. The cermonials connected with the mysteries of death and burial, of preparation for a bride, of "Cheer and Completion," the ritual of the "Superior Man" and many others were described with sympathy and vividness. At Friday's meeting, June 2, Miss Douglass will speak on "The Romance of Jude."

GARDEN PARTY POSTPONED

On account of the depressing rainstorms of the past week, which made Garden Parties sound like impossibilities, the concluding festivity of the Club was postponed from May 27 to June 10, when it is hoped the presiding genfuses of the weather will be more propitious.

Mrs. J. B. Fearn, who will take the helm as Club President for the coming year, has invited some 84 ladies to a B.W.A.-A.W.C. tiffin on Tuesday at 30 Route Pichon. The guests include the executive and sectional officers of the British club and the executive officers, chairmen and vice-chairmen of the American club, with a few unofficial guests.

Tickets for the raffle on the Chevrolet model 490 touring car which is to help build a club home are now on sale and the drawing will take place on the Fourth of July. Now is the opportunity to secure a most popular model in motors for the modest investment of one little five dollar bill.

## 5 DAY WEEK

*(Reuter's Service)*

New York, May 26.—The Coffee and Sugar Exchange will be closed on Saturday during June and July and August except the first Saturday in July.

## URGED TO STAY

*(Reuter Pacific Service)*

Peking, May 24.—General Wang Shih-chen has announced his intention of returning to Cheng-ting-fu for the Dragon Boat Festival. On hearing this President Hsu sent Mr. Wu Chi-sun, Chief Secretary of the Presidency, to urge General Wang to remain in Peking, but the result of this interview is unknown.


EMPIRE THEATRE
81 AVENUE JOFFRE
On Sunday May 28th
ADOLPH ZUKOR Presents
Catherine Calvert
in
"The Career of Katherine Bush"
BY ELINOR GLYN
A picture that is better than the book
It's ready for you. You can now see what you've read in Elinor Glyn's story of girl's great adventure in her quest to understand life, to know men, to see the world, to feel it's throb and to learn out of the greatest volume of all time . . . . . the book of life.
True love comes when the false fades
and the 7th and 8th Episodes of
„THE BLUE FOX"
TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY 7.15 & 9.15
Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday at 3.15

OLYMPIC THEATRE
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
THE OLYMPIC THEATRE Presents
IN A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
"Father Serguis or Prince Kasatsky"
By
THE LATE COUNT LEO TOLSTOY
Russia's greatest novelist, featuring the most famous Russian artists
Mr. I. I. MOSJOOHIN, TALANOFF,
Mme. LEESENKO, B. ORLOWA and others
TITLES in ENGLISH and RUSSIAN

A FULL PICTURE PERFORMANCE
A strong drama of a disappointed heart played by an all star Cast.
A gripping psychological drama. Wonderful Acting spectacular scenes
BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S & Co., Ltd.
ADMISSION $1.50 and $1.00
MATINEE TODAY, MAY 23th at 3:15 p.m. Showing
MARGUERITE CLARK in
"COME OUT of the KITCHEN"
And Two New Episodes of "THE BLUE FOX"

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
SAVOY HOTEL
MODERATE RATES
A SATISFACTORY HOME WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE AND SUPERIOR CUISINE
SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 31st
VIOLIN RECITAL
BY
EFREM
ZIMBALIST
Booking at Moutrie's & Co., Ltd. Prices $5, 3 & 2.

A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
The New and Greatest Comedy Sensation—A Host of Smiles—Laughs Galore
IT IS ONE THING TO TEACH YOU HOW TO EARN MONEY—BUT
IT IS QUITE ANOTHER THING TO SHOW YOU HOW TO SPEND IT
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
$1,000,000 Comedy At His Best in His Latest Screaming Classic $1,000,000 Comedy
"PAY DAY"
To your best advantage he will tell you how he earned, spent, divided his money between himself, his wife, and his Sweethearts - - - - - -
Commencing Monday, May 29th For A Full Week
APOLLO THEATRE
Commencing Monday, May 29th For A Full Week
Bebe Daniels
In a special feature
"She Couldn't Help it"
SPECIAL MUSIC
Advance Booking at Robinson's
Dress Circle $2.00
Charles Chaplin
Pay Day
Bebe Daniels
In a special feature
"She Couldn't Help it"
SPECIAL MUSIC
Advance Booking at Robinson's
Pit and Stall $1.00
PATHE-ORIENTAL DISTRIBUTORS
Released April 20th 1922

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. KIANGYU, Captain Ross, will leave on Sunday, May 28, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, May 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. KIANGWAH, Captain MacArthur, will leave on Monday, May 29, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, May 30, at about midnight. For Freight or or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S. S. ESANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain Williams, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Thursday, June 1, at midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight Department.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, June 2, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. WOSANG, 1,783 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Saturday, June 3, at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight Departments.

### For Southern Ports

**NINGPO.**—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday, May 30, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Steamer FEICHING, Capt. Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 30. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) VIA FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.**—The Steamer SEIKYO MARU, Captain Y. Kamizawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Tuesday, May 30, at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The Str. KWANGTAH, Capt. McLean, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 30. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

### For Northern Ports

**TIENTSIN.**—The Str. HSIN-FUNG, Capt. Murphy, will leave on Sunday morning, May 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAU.**—The Str. FUKUKEN MARU, Captain H. Egusa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on May 29, at ——— For Freight or Passage please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

**VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.**—The steamer SHINLEE, Captain Kozloff, will be despatched for the above port on May 29. For Freight and or Passage apply to S. HEIMANN & Co., 19A Canton Road. Tel. C. 1694.

**CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The Str. HSINKONG, Captain Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 30. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NEWCHWANG DIRECT.**—The Steamer TOONAN, Capt. Nielsen, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 30. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.**—The Mail Steamer TELI, will be despatched from Shanghai on Saturday, June 10. The tender conveying mail and passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on Saturday, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund. (Tel. Nos. Central 3059 & 3060).

### For Japan Ports

**JAPAN VIA DAIREN.**—The Str. PEKING MARU, Captain R. Yamai, will be despatched from Shanghai on Friday, June 2. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central Nos. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

### The Foreign Ports

**TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. VIA DAIREN, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer AFRICA MARU, Capt. K. Tashiro, will be despatched on Wednesday, May 31. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

### Vessels Due

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. le Rideau, *Marseilles* | May. | 29 |
| Atreus, *Liverpool* | May. | 30 |
| Bendoran, *London* | June. | 1 |
| C. Apcar, *Calcutta* | June. | 2 |
| Chungking, *Hankow* | June. | 1 |
| E. of Russia, *Vancouver* | June. | 2 |
| Fengtien, *Tientsin* | June. | 4 |
| Hangsang, *Hongkong* | May. | 31 |
| Hsinming, *Tientsin* | May. | 31 |
| Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* | May. | 30 |
| Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo* | May. | 28 |
| Hsin Peking, *Ningpo* | May. | 28 |
| Iyo Maru, *Japan* | May. | 30 |
| Kanchow, *Tsingtao* | May. | 28 |
| Khyber, *Kobe* | May. | 31 |
| Kianghsin, *Hankow* | June. | 4 |
| Kiangyu, *Hankow* | June. | 5 |
| Kiangshun, *Hankow* | May. | 30 |
| Kingsing, *Tientsin* | May. | 28 |
| Kiangan, *Hankow* | June. | 3 |
| Kiangteen, *Hankow* | June. | 2 |
| Kiangyung, *Hankow* | May. | 29 |
| Kumano Maru, *Japan* | May. | 31 |
| Kutwo, *Hankow* | May. | 28 |
| Kwongsang, *Tsingtao* | May. | 28 |
| Loongwo, *Hankow* | June. | 3 |
| Luenho, *Hankow* | June. | 4 |
| Luenyi, *Hankow* | June. | 4 |
| M. Dollar, *S. Francisco* | May. | 31 |
| Nanking, *Hongkong* | June. | 2 |
| Omi Maru, *Japan* | June. | 3 |
| Peking Maru, *Calcutta* | June. | 2 |
| Poyang, *Hankow* | June. | 3 |
| Pre. Grant, *Hongkong* | June. | 3 |
| Pre. Jefferson, *Seattle* | May. | 30 |
| Pre. Lincoln, *S. Francisco* | June. | 3 |
| Pre. Wilson, *Hongkong* | May. | 28 |
| Sakaki Maru, *Dairen* | May. | 29 |
| Shengking, *Hankow* | May. | 28 |
| Shinyo Maru, *Hongkong* | June. | 2 |
| Shuntien, *Tientsin* | May. | 31 |
| Sinkiang, *Hongkong* | May. | 31 |
| Soochow, *Hongkong* | June. | 5 |
| Suiwo, *Hankow* | June. | 1 |
| Sunning, *Tsingtao* | June. | 1 |
| Suiyang, *Hongkong* | June. | 3 |
| Szechuen, *Hongkong* | May. | 29 |
| Takeshima Maru, *Japan* | May. | 29 |
| Tatung, *Hankow* | May. | 31 |
| Tatsuno Maru, *Japan* | May. | 30 |
| Tingsang, *Hongkong* | May. | 30 |
| Tungchow, *Tientsin* | May. | 28 |
| W. Faralon, *L. Angeles* | May. | 28 |
| Whangpu, *Hankow* | May. | 29 |
| Woosung, *Hankow* | June. | 2 |
| Wosang, *Hankow* | June. | 2 |
| Wuchang, *Hankow* | June. | 5 |
| Yamashiro Maru, *Japan* | May. | 28 |
| Yawata Maru, *Japan* | June. | 4 |
| Yingchow, *Hongkong* | June. | 3 |
| Yusang, *Hongkong* | May. | 31 |
| Yushun, *Tientsin* | May. | 30 |

## Men Of War In Port

| Section | Date | Name | Flag and Rating |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. C. W. | Mar. 20 | Cricket | Br. Gunboat |
| | May 27 | Foxglove | Br. Gunboat |
| M. C. W. | Mar. 22 | Mantis | Br. Gunboat |
| B V I I I | May 25 | Patria | Port. Gunboat |
| E. E. W. | Apr. 14 | Sumida | Jap. Gunboat |
| Y T P W | May 24 | Toba | Jap. Gunboat |
| J. N. B. | Apr. 16 | Tsushima | Jap. Gunboat |

## Shipping Items

### YANGTSZE PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Woshng will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

### SOUTHERN PORTS

The P. & O. s.s. Mirzapore is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Szechuen left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Hongkong on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The S.P. s.s. Ningshin is due in Shanghai from Foochow tomorrow.

### NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow left Tsingtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will sail for same ports at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The tender with passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 12 o'clock noon.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Dairen yesterday and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo on Wednesday.

### JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is due to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and is to dock at the Wayside Wharf tomorrow morning.

### INDIAN PORTS

The B.I. s.s. Torilla left Calcutta on May 18 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on June 7.

The B.I. s.s. Catherine Apcar left Rangoon on May 17 and is due to arrive in Shanghai about June 2.

The O.S.K. s.s. Peking Maru, from Calcutta, left Saigon on Wednesday at noon and is due in Shanghai on June 2. The steamer will sail for Moji and Kobe the following day.

### EUROPEAN LINES

The Glen Line s.s. Radnorshire is due to arrive in Shanghai from London and Genoa on June 9.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala sailed from London on May 12, at 3 p.m. and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on June 21.

The H. A. Line m.v. Rheinland, from Hamburg, left Rotterdam on April 28 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on June 9.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic, with the French mails of May 5, left Port Said at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, May 11, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on June 12.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Atreus, from United Kingdom, left Singapore at daylight Saturday, May 20, and is due in Shanghai by way of Hongkong on Tuesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashgar was due to sail from London on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about July 5.

The P. & O. s.s. Khyber will leave Kobe for Shanghai this afternoon and is due to sail from this port for London on Saturday, June 3.

The Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line s.s. Mesna passed Suez on May 17 and is due in Shanghai about June 18.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenbec is due to arrive in Shanghai from London on June 26.

The Ben Line s.s. Bendoran is due to arrive in Shanghai from London and ports next Thursday, June 1.

The P. & O. s.s. Delta which arrived in Shanghai from London last Thursday, will sail for Japan ports at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola will sail from Shanghai for London and ports next Tuesday and the tender Gutzlaff with passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The P. & O. s.s. Novara which sailed from Shanghai on April 8, arrived at London at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 24.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir, from London on April 28, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai today.

### AMERICAN LINES

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia was due to sail from Vancouver on May 19, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Japan ports on June 2.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar left New York for the Orient by way of Panama and San Francisco on May 14.

The China Mail s.s. China is due to sail from San Francisco next Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki on June 24.

The Adl. Line s.s. William Penn, from New York, left Honolulu for Yokohama on May 22.

The Adl. Line s.s. President Madison, formerly Bay State, was due to sail from Seattle yesterday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Yokohama and Kobe on June 13.

The Adl. Line s.s. President Jefferson, formerly Wenatchee, which sailed from Seattle on May 13 with 1,321 sacks of mail, is due to sail from Kobe today and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln (ex Hoosier State) which sailed from San Francisco on May 13, is due to arrive at Yokohama tomorrow and in Shanghai on Saturday, June 3.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson (ex Empire State) left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday and is to dock at the China Merchants Lower Wharf about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The liner will sail for San Francisco at daylight Tuesday and is due to arrive there by way of Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on June 18.

The Adl. Line s.s. Keystone State which sailed from Shanghai on May 8, arrived in Seattle on May 23.

The Adl. Line s.s. Scottsberg from New York, left Honolulu for Yokohama on May 25.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S. S. "HWAH TA"

CAPT. SCHIERHORST

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S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" June 18
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" July

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO, BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" (ex Mandarin) June 18

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "MARGARET DOLLAR" (ex Celestial) June 5
S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR" July 15
S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR" July

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. Canada | June 9 | | E. India | July 5 | |
| E. Russia | June 17 | July 3 | E. France | July 11 | July 18 |
| E. Japan | July 1 | July 19 | E. Scotland | July 25 | Aug. 1 |
| E. Asia | July 15 | July 31 | E. France | Aug. 8 | Aug. 15 |
| E. Canada | July 29 | Aug. 14 | E. Scotland | Aug. 22 | Aug. 29 |
| E. Russia | Aug. 12 | Aug. 28 | E. France | Sept. 5 | Sept. 12 |
| E. Australia | Aug. 26 | Sept. 11 | E. Scotland | Sept. 19 | Sept. 26 |
| E. Asia | Sept. 9 | Sept. 25 | E. France | Oct. 3 | Oct. 10 |

E. France and E. Scotland arrive Hamburg two days later than Southampton.

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Empress of Russia ..... June 3
Empress of Asia ..... July 1

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Via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria

| | Leave Shanghai | Arrive Seattle |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. "PINE TREE STATE" | June 4 | June 20 |
| "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" | June 18 | July 4 |
| "PRESIDENT MADISON" | July 2 | July 18 |
| "PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" | July 16 | Aug. 1 |
| "PRESIDENT JACKSON" | July 30 | Aug. 15 |

SUBSEQUENT SAILINGS EVERY FOURTEEN DAYS

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

| | Leave Shanghai |
|---|---|
| "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" | June 1 |
| "PRESIDENT MADISON" | June 15 |
| "PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" | June 29 |
| "PRESIDENT JACKSON" | July 13 |
| "PRESIDENT GRANT" | July 27 |

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S.S. PRE. LINCOLN formerly HOOSIER STATE June 24
S.S. PRE. CLEVELAND formerly GOLDEN STATE July 8

FOR HONGKONG via MANILA.

S.S. PRE. LINCOLN formerly HOOSIER STATE June 4
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Stay of steamers in Manila 3 days, in Hongkong 6 to 8 days.

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S.S. EASTERN TRADER ..... June 15

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ALONG THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "SHINYO MARU" ..via Nagasaki ..... June 2
S.S. "TAIYO MARU" ...via Nagasaki ..... June 25
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU ..via Dairen ..... July 11
S.S. "TENYO MARU ...via Nagasaki ..... July 23

FOR HONGKONG

S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Manila ..... June 6
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" direct ..... June 28
S.S. "TENYO MARU direct ..... July 7
S.S. "KOREA MARU via Manila ..... July 16

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Tel. Nos. Central 3229 and 3230. No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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MANAGING AGENTS U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

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S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" May 25th
S.S. "WEST FARALON" MAY 28th

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands, Saigon, Singapore And Java Ports:

S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" MAY 28th
S.S. "WEST FARALON" June 1st

L. EVERETT, GENERAL AGENT, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo China, Straits, Java

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PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING" ..... June 2 Aug. 18 Oct. 25
S.S "CHINA" ..... July 9 Sept. 19 Nov. 30

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA" ..... June 25 Sept. 5 Nov. 16
S.S. "NANKING" ..... July 31 Oct. 10 Dec. 19

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Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads,

Telegraphic Address "CHIMAIL."

Telephones:

General Office Central 4773
Agent Central 6313

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## N. Y. K. LINE

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI**

**FOR EUROPE**
Fushimi Maru .....June. 5 Tokushima Maru ....June 11

**FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE FROM KOBE**
Kaga Maru .....June 3
Iyo Maru .....June 17 (from Shanghai)

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL (Calling at Dairen and Japan ports).**
Durban Maru .....June. 13

**FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN FROM KOBE**
"Kawachi Maru" ....May. 27

**FOR JAPAN**
Tatsuno Maru .....May. 30 Kumano Maru .....June. 3
Yamashiro Maru ....May. 31 Omi Maru .....June. 6
Takeshima Maru ....June. 1 Sado Maru .....June. 6
Yawata Maru .....June. 7

**FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.**
Iyo Maru ..... May 31

**FOR AUSTRALIA, sailing from Hongkong**
Tango Maru .....June 20 Nikko Maru .....July. 18

For freight, passage and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
3, North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai.
Phones: Passenger Dept., North 2159 and 2729; Freight Dept. (Ocean) North 1155 and 167. (Local) North 1154, 1157.
Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

## LUMBERLINE

**FREIGHT SERVICES BETWEEN NORTH CHINA PORTS AND PORTLAND, OREGON, U.S.A.**

**FROM PORTLAND, ORE., U. S. A.**
S.S. "HEKTOR" ..... In port.

**FOR PORTLAND, ORE., U. S. A.**
S.S. "NIELS NIELSEN" ..... Late July.
S.S. "LUISE NIELSEN" ..... Early July.

**FOR TSINGTAU AND TIENTSIN**
S.S. "HEKTOR" ..... May 26th

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland points in U. S. and Canada.

For information as to freight, rates, etc., apply to

**The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.**
Shipping Office: 4th Floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.
Telephone C. 1464. Telegraphic Address: "Lumberco"

## NORTH CHINA LINE / SOUTH CHINA LINE

**North and South China Line**

**For Hongkong And Manila.**
S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... May 30, 1922
S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... June 17, 1922
S.S. "EASTERN SAILOR" ..... July 6, 1922
S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... July 17, 1922

**From Portland**
S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... May 27, 1922
S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... June 14, 1922
S.S. "EASTERN SAILOR" ..... July 3, 1922
S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... July 14, 1922

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

**COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO**
Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board.
Tel. C. 463 No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. (4th Floor).

## O. S. K.

**PROPOSED SAILING FROM SHANGHAI**

**FOR EUROPE.** For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp via H'kong, S'pore, Colombo and Port Said.
S.S. "ATLAS MARU" (Cargo only) ..... July 6

**FOR NEW YORK.** Via San Francisco, Panama and Japan Ports.
S.S. "SHUNKO MARU" (Cargo only) ..... June 27

**FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE.** ViaDairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, & Vancouver.
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... June 1

**FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA**
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ..... June 4

**FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS.** Tientsin & Dairen
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... May 29

**FOR FORMOSA.** For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... May 31

**FOR JAPAN, Via DAIREN.**
S.S. "PEKING MARU" (Cargo only) .....June 3

**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**
Shipping Office. 2 Canton Road..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office. 26 Yangtszepoo Road. ....Phone East 208 and 212.

**Large Display Advertisements** intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

## P. & O.

**British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines**

| Future Sailings for | Steamship | Sailing about |
|---|---|---|
| Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. | DONGOLA<br>KHYBER<br>DELTA<br>KASHMIR | May 30<br>June 3<br>June 17<br>July 1 |
| Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo. | SICILIA<br>SOUDAN | June 7<br>July 10 |
| Calcutta—via Kobe. | GRE. APCAR<br>TORILLA | May 29<br>June 8 |
| Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang. | TAKADA<br>GRE. APCAR | June 11<br>June 16 |
| Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong. | ARAFURA<br>ST. ALBANS<br>EASTERN | July 6<br>Aug. 3<br>Aug. 31 |

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.
Telephones: General: Central 169 Passage: Central 3510 Freight: Central 2069

## M Messageries Maritimes M

**SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.**
**MAIL STEAMERS.**

| | Next sailings from Marseilles | Probable arrival at Shanghai | Probable sailing from Shanghai |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANGERS | | | 8th June. |
| AZAY LE RIDEAU .. | 21st April | 30th May. | 24th June. |
| ARMAND BEHIC .... | 5th May | 12th June | 8th July. |
| CHAMBORD ..... | 19th May | 26th June | 22nd July. |
| ANDRE LEBON ..... | 2nd June | 10th July | 5th August. |
| AMBOISE ..... | 16th June | 24th July | 19th August. |

**LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)**
"COMMANDANT DORISE" expected Shanghai 28th of May.
"COMMISSAIRE P. LECOCQ" expected Shanghai 1st part of June.
Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.
Tel. 3260 Shipping Department. Tel. 987 Passenger Department.
Offices: 9 French Bund.
CONSIGNATION. TRANSIT. REPRESENTATION.

## BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

**FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PANAMA**
S.S. "JADDEN" ..... MAY 29
S.S. "EASTERN KNIGHT" ..... JUNE 18

For rates and particulars apply to

**THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.**
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
Cor. Nanking and Kiangse Rds. Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

## YANGTSZE GORGE SERVICE

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| HANKOW | ICHANG | CHUNGKING |
|---|---|---|
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*All Modern Comforts* *Excellent Cuisine*
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Robert Dollar Company
Shanghai, Hankow Tientsin, Peking
American Express Company
Shanghai Tientsin Peking.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1922

| Date and Destination | Per | Chi. | Br. | U.S.A. Reg. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TODAY** | | | | | |
| Ningpo | Hsin Peking | | 15.00 | | |
| Tientsin | Train | | 17.00 | | |
| Hankow | Train | | 17.00 | | |
| Hongkong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez | Trieste | 17.00 | | | 16.30 |
| River ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | | | 21.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Trieste | 17.00 | | | 16.30 |
| Japan Ports | Delta | | 9.30 | | |
| W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Koonshing | 10.30 | | | 10.00 |
| **TOMORROW** | | | | | |
| S'tow, H'kong, C'ton | Kwongsang | 21.00 | | | 21.00 |
| Japan, Honolulu, Canada U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A. | P. Wilson | | 18.00 | | 17.00 |
| Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe | do | 18.00 | | 17.00 | 17.00 |
| Swatow and Hongkong | Kwongsang | | | | 17.00 |
| Vladivostok & Siberia | Via P. & H. | 17.00 | | | 21.00 |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | | | |
| Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe | P. Wilson | | | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| Newchwang | Kweilin | 21.00 | | | 21.00 |
| Newchwang | Toonan | 21.00 | | | 21.00 |
| Chefoo & Tientsin | Heinkong | 21.00 | | | 21.00 |
| Foochow | Feiching | 21.00 | | | 21.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Kwangtah | 21.00 | | | 21.00 |
| **Tuesday May 30** | | | | | |
| S'tow, H'kong & C'ton | Kanchow | 10.30 | | | 18.00 |
| Swatow and Hongkong | do | | | 10.30 | |
| Japan Ports | V'shiro M. | 19.00 | | 17.00 | 18.30 |
| W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin | Tungchow | 13.30 | | 13.30 | 13.00 |
| Vladivostok & Siberia | Via P. & H. | 17.00 | | | 17.00 |
| River ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | | | 21.00 |
| Antung | Ningpo | 21.00 | | | 21.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Dongola | 8.30 | | | 8.00 |
| H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez | do | A8.30 | | | 8.00 |
| H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez | do | | | B10.00 | |
| **Wednesday May 31** | | | | | |
| Hongkong and Canton | P. Jefferson | 17.00 | | | 9.30 |
| Manila via Hongkong | do | 17.00 | | | |
| Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe | †Africa M. | 15.00 | | | 16.30 |
| W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin | Kingsing | 10.30 | | 10.30 | 16.30 |
| Japan Ports | T'shima M. | 17.00 | | 17.00 | |
| Hongkong | P. Jofferson | | | 17.00 | |
| **Thursday, June 1.** | | | | | |
| S'tow, H'kong & C'ton | Tingsang | 21.00 | | | 21.00 |
| Swatow & Hongkong | do | | | 17.00 | |
| Amoy and Hongkong | Szechuen | | | 10.30 | |
| | Wuhu | 21.00 | | | |
| Amoy, H'kong & C'ton | Szechuen | 10.30 | | | |
| **Friday, June 2.** | | | | | |
| Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A. | Nanking | | | 14.00 | 18.30 |
| do do | Shinyo M. | | | 14.00 | |
| Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe | †Nanking | 14.00 | | | 13.30 |
| Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe | †Shinyo M. | 14.00 | | | 13.30 |
| Japan Ports | Kumano M. | 19.00 | | | 18.30 |
| Swatow & Hongkong | Sunning. | | | | |
| **Saturday, June 3.** | | | | | |
| Manila Direct | E. of Russia | 12.30 | | | 12.00 |
| H'kong Straits, India & Europe via Suez | Khyber | 17.00 | | | 16.30 |
| Manila direct | P. Lincoln | 17.00 | | | 9.00 |

A Time fixed provisionally.
B. Registered matters at 5 p.m. on previous day.
C Registered matters at 6 p.m. on previous day.
D. Registered and Parcels at 5 p.m. on previous day.
E Parcels at 9.15 a.m.
†Specially marked correspondence only

| *Steamers Arrived* | *Steamers Departed* |
|---|---|
| May 26—Shinyue from Chefoo. | May 27—Loongwo for Hankow. |
| May 26—Yushun from Dairen. | May 27—Changon for Hankow |
| May 27—H. K'teen from Ningpo | May 27—Kianghsin for Hankow |
| May 27—Kycdo M. from C'tao. | May 27—Luenyi for Hankow. |
| May 27—Taisho M. from C'tao. | May 27—Kiangking for Hankow |
| May 27—Kiangwah from H'kow | May 27—Meian for Hankow. |
| May 27—Kungwo from Hankow | May 27—Tachang M. for H'kow |
| May 27—Ngankin from Hankow | May 27—Hakuai M. for Japan. |
| May 27—Wanli from Dairen. | May 27—Kwangchi for Wenchow |
| May 27—Toonan from N'chwang | May 27—Eurydamas for L'pool. |
| May 27—Hsinkong from Dairen | May 27—Angkor for Marseilles |
| May 27—Hsinfung from Tientsin | May 27—S'tung for H'kong, etc. |
| May 27-Fukuken M. from F'chow | May 27—Yunnan for N'chwang. |
| May 27—Choysang from H'kong | May 27—Foochow for N'chwang |
| May 27—Kwangtah from H'kong | May 27—Ocean Prince for Seattle |
| May 27—Taito M. from H'kong. | May 27—Sunning for Tsingtao. |
| May 27—Kweilin from H'kong. | May 27—Fengtien for Tientsin. |
| May 27—H.M.S. Foxglove from Cruise. | May 27—Chuentiao for Cruise. |
| May 27—Yuanta from Dairen. | May 27—Shikoku M. for U.S.A. |
| May 27—Gre. Apcar from C'cutta | May 27—Fuji M. for Tsingtao. |
| | May 27—H. K'teen for Ningpo. |

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## Future Sailings

**FOR AMERICA AND CANADA**

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 30 | D.L. | San Francisco | †Pre. Wilson | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| May 31 | — | New York via Suez | Deucalion | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 31 | — | Tacoma | Africa maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| June 2 | — | San Francisco | †Shinyo Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| June. 2 | — | San Francisco | †Nanking | Am. | China Mail |
| June 4 | — | Seattle | †Pre. Grant | Am. | Adl. Line |
| June 5 | — | New York via Suez | M. Dollar | Am. | Dollar |
| June 9 | — | Vancouver | †E. of Canada | Br. | C.P.S. |
| June 10 | — | New York via Suez | Kazembe | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| June. 10 | — | San Francisco | W. Prospect | Am. | S. & B. |
| June 11 | — | Vancouver | Can. Winner | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 13 | — | New York via P'ma | Stuart Dollar | Am. | Dollar Co. |
| June 13 | — | New York via P'ma | Durban Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| June 15 | — | New York via P'ma | Eastern Trade | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co |
| June. 17 | — | Seattle | Iyo Maru | Jap | N. Y. K. |
| June 17 | — | Vancouver | †E. of Russia | Br. | C. P. S. |
| June. 17 | — | San Francisco | †Nile | Br. | China Mail |
| June 18 | — | New York via P'ma | E. Knight | Am. | Adl. Line |
| June 18 | — | Seattle | †Pre. Jefferson | Am. | Adl. Line |
| June 18 | — | San Francisco | Grace Dollar | Br. | Dollar Co. |
| June 24 | — | San Francisco | †Pre. Lincoln | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| June 25 | — | San Francisco | †Taiyo Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| July 2 | — | Seattle | †Pre. Madison | Am. | Adl. Line |
| July 7 | — | Vancouver | Can. Inventor | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 8 | — | San Francisco | †Pre. Cleveland | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| July 8 | — | Vancouver | †Monteagle | Br. | C.P.S. |
| July 9 | — | San Francisco | †China | Am. | China Mail |
| July 11 | — | San Francisco | Siberia Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| July 15 | — | New York via Suez | Robert Dollar | Br. | Dollar Co. |
| July 16 | — | Seattle | †Pre. McKinley | Am. | Adl. Line |
| July 22 | — | San Francisco | †Tenyo Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| July 30 | — | Seattle | †Pre. Jackson | Am. | Adl. Line |
| Aug. 26 | — | Vancouver | †E. of Australia | Br. | C. P. S. |

**FOR JAPAN PORTS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 28 | 10.30* Moji, Kobe | Delta | Br. | M.M. & Co. |
| May | 31 | — Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Yamashiro M. | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| June | 1 | — N'saki, M., Y'hama | Takeshima M. | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| June | 3 | — Moji, K., Osaka | Kumano Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| June | 3 | — Moji, Kobe | Peking Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| June | 6 | — N., N'ya, Y'hama | Omi Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| June | 6 | — Kobe | Sado Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| June | 7 | — Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Yawata Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

**FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 28 | — Singapore, Java | W. Chopaka | Am. | S. & B. |
| May | 29 | — Calcutta | Gregory Apcar | Br. | M.M. & Co. |
| May | 30 | 11.00* London | Dongola | Fr. | M. M. Cie |
| June | 1 | — Java, ports | W. Faralon | Am. | S. & B. |
| June | 1 | — Hamburg, ports | Helenus | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 2 | — Bombay | Sicilia | Br. | M. M. & Co |
| June | 3 | — London | †Khyber | Br. | M.M. & Co. |
| June | 5 | — London | Glengary | Br. | G.L.E.A. |
| June | 5 | — London | Fushimi Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| June | 7 | — London | Carnarvonshire | Br. | G. L. E. A. |
| June | 8 | 9.00* Marseilles | †Angkor | Fr. | M. M. Cie |
| June | 8 | — Antwerp, port | Eurylochus | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 8 | — Calcutta | Torfila | Br. | M. M. & Co. |
| June | 11 | — Marseilles, etc. | Tokushima M. | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| June | 15 | — Liverpool, port | Yangtsze | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 17 | — London, port. | †Delta | Br. | M. M. & Co |
| June | 18 | — Rotterdam, ports | Ouderkerk | Dut. | H. C. T. Co. |
| June | 22 | — Hamburg, port. | Teucer | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 24 | — Marseilles | A. le Rideau | Fr. | M. M. Cie |
| June | 26 | — Bombay | †Soudan | Br. | M. M. & Co |
| June | 27 | — Liverpool | Oanfa | Br. | B. & S. |
| July | 1 | — London | †Kashmir | Br. | M. M. & Co |
| July | 6 | — Hamburg, ports. | Alps Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| July | 8 | — Marseilles | †Armand Behi | Fr. | M. M. Cie |
| July | 15 | — Rotterdam, ports | Oldekerk | Dut. | H. C. T. Co. |
| July | 22 | — Marseilles | Chambord | Fr. | M. M. Cie |

**FOR SOUTHERN PORTS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 29 | 4.30 Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.S.N. Co. |
| May | 29 | 4.30 Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 30 | 4.30 Ningpo | Hsin Kiangteen | Br. | J. M. & Co |
| May | 30 | — Hongkong & Canton | Kwangtah | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| May | 30 | — Foochow | Feiching | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May | 30 | D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton | Kwongsang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| May | 30 | — Keelung, etc. | Seikyo Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| May | 30 | — Hongkong & Manila | Hannawa | Am. | C. P. S. Co. |
| May | 30 | noon S. H'kong, C'ton | Kanchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 31 | — Hongkong | Iyo Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| June | 1 | — Hongkong, Manila | Pre. Jefferson | Am. | Adl. Line |
| June | 2 | D.L. A. H'kong, C'ton | Szechuen | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 3 | — Manila, Hongkong | E. of Russia | Br. | C.P.S. |
| June | 3 | D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton | Sunning | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 4 | — Manila, Hongkong | Pre. Lincoln | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| June | 4 | — Manila & Hongkong | Alabama Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| June | 6 | — Manila, Hongkong | Taiyo M. | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| June | 15 | — Hongkong, Manila | Pre. Madison | Am. | Adl. Line |
| June | 25 | — Hongkong | China | Am. | China Mail |
| June | 25 | — Manila & Hongkong | Pre. Cleveland | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| June | 28 | — Hongkong | Siberia Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| June | 29 | — Hongkong & Manila | Pre. McKinley | Am. | Adl. Line |

**FOR NORTHERN PORTS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 28 | — Tientsin | Hsinfung | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May | 29 | — Vladivostok | Shinlee | Chi. | S.H. & Co. |
| May | 29 | — Tientsin & Dairen | Fukuken Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| May | 30 | D.L. Newchwang | Kweilin | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 30 | D.L. Antung | Ningpo | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 30 | — Newchwang | Toonan | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May | 30 | D.L. Tsingtao | Choysang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| May | 30 | — Chefoo & Tientsin | Hsinkong | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May | 31 | 1.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin | Kingsing | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 30 | 1.00 Tsingtao & Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. Co. |
| May | 30 | D.L. Tsingtao | Luchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 30 | 3.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin | Tungchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 2 | D.L. Antung | Wuhu | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 2 | — Dairen | Peking Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| June | 10 | 10.00* Vladivostok | Teli | Chi. | L. V. Lang |

**FOR RIVER PORTS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 27 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Wuchang | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 28 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kiangyu | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| May | 29 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kiangwah | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May | 29 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kungwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| May | 29 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Ngankin | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 30 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kutwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| May | 30 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Hunan | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 30 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Tehhsing | Chi. | S.P.S.N. Co. |
| May | 31 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Whangpu | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 31 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kiangyung | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June | 1 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kiangshun | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June | 1 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Esang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| June | 1 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Tatung | Br. | B. & S. |
| June. | 2 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Sulwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| June. | 2 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Chungking | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 3 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Woosang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| June | 3 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Woosung | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 4 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June | 5 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kiangan | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June | 5 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Loongwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| June | 5 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT
*A. M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

## Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1922

**High Water at Woosung Bar**
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 6 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7½ h.

| Time | | Range | | Time | | Range | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1h. | 2m. | 10ft. | 9in. | 1h. | 21m. | 8ft. | 6in. |

**High Water at Tungsha Lightship**
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

| A.M. | | P.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. | M. | H. | M. |
| | | 0 | 17 |

**Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset**

| Moon | | Sun | | Daylight | Dark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rises | Sets | Rises | Sets | | |
| 6.15 a.m. | 8.17 p.m. | 5h. 0m. | 6h. 54m. | 4h. m. | 7h. m. |

**Mean Barometric Pressure at Sea Level**
For May 29.88 in
759.2 mm.

## AUCTION SALES

Cable "MOORE" Shanghai — ESTABLISHED 1874 — Codes A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed. & Bentley

# L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai

Auction Dept. C. 15
Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. C. 6122

# AUCTIONS

### CHINESE CURIOUS

SELECTED PIECES FROM THE NOTABLE COLLECTION OF

### E. A. STREHLNEEK ESQ.

AN ABSOLUTELY UNRESERVED SALE.

EVERY PIECE WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE EXCEPT THE VERY FEW PIECES MARKED IN THE CATALOGUE, AND NO BIDS WILL BE MADE BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE OWNER. ALL PERIODS WILL BE GUARANTEED.

This Auction has been arranged to take place in our SALESROOM, 45 KIANGSE ROAD,

**On Tuesday, the 30th inst.**

and in order to accommodate as many as possible it will take place at 10 a.m. to 12. & 3.30 to 6.30 p.m.

The items are now to hand and include a very fine selection of Chinese Paintings of the best periods including flower, landscape and figure subjects

PORCELAINS and POTTERIES:
Sung Celadons and Sung white ware etc.
Rare & Dainty Cabinet Pieces,
Very fine Kang Hsi Blue & White,
Kang Hsi Powdered Blues,
Kang Hsi Famille Verts,
Yung Ching Famille Rose,
" Clair de lune,
" Apple Green,
" Turquoise green & Peacock Blue,
Ming Blanc de Chine,
IMPERIAL PRESENTATION YELLOWS,
Imperial Tribute presents,

and other unusually fine SUNG Potteries and many others, all of special interest,

Including:—

1. SUNG CELADON LARGE BEAKER COVERED WITH UNIFORM "MOONLIGHT SKY" GLAZE,
1. TAO KUANG VERY LARGE IMPERIAL PRESENTATION CAKE-DISH WITH FLORAL-MEDALLIONS,
1. SUNG POTTERY-JAR WITH ARCHAIC DESIGN OF FLORALS,
1. YUNG CHING DISH WITH COVER WITH FLORAL DESIGN IN BRILLIANT GREEN ON A RICH RED GROUND,
1. MING BLANC-DE-CHINE STANDING KUAN YING
1. KANG HSI POWDER BLUE CLUB-SHAPE VASE DECORATED WITH HOUSES AND FIGURES.
1. KANG HSI POWDER BLUE CLUB-SHAPE VASE,
1. MING CREAMY GLAZE DOUBLE-GOURD FORM VASE,
1. YUNG CHING LARGE APPLE-GREEN GROUND BULBOUS-SHAPE VASE
1. SUNG PATE-TENDRE SPILL HOLDER WITH DRAGON DESIGN IN RELIEF,
1. SUN CRACKLE GREAMY GLAZE BRONZE-SHAPE VESSEL WITH ARCHAIC DESIGN,

BRONZES A FINE SELECTION OF VERY OLD PERIODS, OLD EMBROIDERIES IN EXQUISITE DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP. SNUFF BOTTLES, BEADS ETC.

The whole of whichwill be on view on the 27th, 28th and 29th inst.

---

**117 AVENUE ROAD.**

**Favoured with instructions from W. Kay Esq.**

Will sell by Public Auction within the above premises

**On Wednesday, May 31st at 10 a.m.**

**THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES**

**Contained Therein**

HALL.—Axminster Carpet, Mirror back hat rack, Large brass bell, Mirror back hat & umbrella stand, Carved flower stand, Blackstained flower stand, Pictures, Umbrella vase &c.

DRAWING ROOM.—Pink Axminster carpet, Brass coal box, Brass fender, fire brasses, Fire screen, Large Oil Paintings, Pictures, Table, Blue & white Jardinieres, Large Brass & Bronze Incense burners, Vases, Gilt framed pictures, Mahoganystained Silk tapestry Drawing Room Suite, Oval centre table, flower stands, Double spring Couch, Mahogany stained 4 fold Screen with glass panels, Music stand, Piano stool, Tapestry curtains, Cushions, White painted Rattan ware, Desk, Wall plates &c.

DINING ROOM.—Axminster carpet, Silk tapestry Arm Chairs, Mahogany Mantel Clock, Photogravures, Unpolished Teak bevelled mirror back Sideboard, Teak extension Dining Table, Teak Silver ware cabinet, 3-fold Screen, Dining Chairs, & Side table to match, Teapoys, Blackwood stand, Embroidered fire screen, Brass fender, Teak cake stand, Oak Icechest, Good E. P., Cutlery & Glass ware. Limoges Tea Set, &c.

PINK TIENTSIN STAIR CARPET.—Brass stair rods, Large Japanese Vase, Japanese water colours, Linen Cupboard &c.

BEDROOM.—Mahogany inlaid bevelled mirror door wardrobe, Mirror back Dressing table, Chest of drawers, Night table & chair to match White enamelled Double bedstead, Mosquito net, Velvet covered arm chair, clock, Bookshelf, Books, Cane couch, Sanitary commodes, Wringer with stand, Mat carpets, Iron single beds, Mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table, Chest of drawers, Small wardrobe, Flat top desk, Singer hand sewing machine, Marble top washstand, Mirror &c.

PANTRY & KITCHEN AS USUAL

also

1 Fine tone Iron framed Piano by Steinway & Sons, Vertegrand made specially for tropical climates

On view Monday and Tuesday

---

**12 ROUTE HENRI RIVIERE**

(off Route Pottier)

**Favoured with instructions from E. Park Esq.**

Will sell by Public Auction within the above premises

**On Wednesday, May 31st commencing at 10 a.m.**

**SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND REQUISITES**

Comprising:—

HALL, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM AND BEDROOM.—Framed bevelled mirror, Mahoganystained oval teapoys, Stair carpet, Rocking horse, Perambulator, White enamelled collapsible Go-cart, Child's Tricycles, Croquet set, Cane Chairs, Folding Canvas deck chairs, Redwood Extension dining table, Carved Redwood desk, Mahogany inlaid Book shelf, Gilt framed Oil painting, Gilt framed Coloured Pictures, Glass flower Vases, Glass dishes, E. P., ware, Crockery & glass ware, Belgian Cut glass ware, Royal Danish Art Porcelain Dinner Service, and Tea Service, Hand painted Breakfast set, Belgian hand painted Vases and wall plates, Preserved ginger, White horse Scotch Whisky, Claret, Singer hand sewing machine, Saddle, Skin rugs, Pewter boxes, Tapestry covered arm chairs, Brass rods, Electric table lamps, White Enamelled Simmon's Twin Beds with Hair mattresses, Wardrobe, White Enamelled Chest of drawers, Oval bevelled mirror back Dressing table, Rattan chairs, Screen, Cork mat, Curtains, Bedspreads, White enamelled baby's bed, table and chairs, Mosquito net, Flat irons, Zinc Wash tubs, Baby's Scale, Floor varnish, &c. &c.

On view Tuesday the 30th.

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### SUNDRY CARGO

IN REAR SALESROOM

**On Thursday, June 1st. at 2.30 p.m.**

5 Cases Sweetened Condensed Milk, 6 Cases Comprising an Electric Light & Power Plant etc., 500 Steel Hammers, 4½ Trusses American Cotton Drill, 50 Cases Lemon & Orange Juice, 1 Case Bracelets, 4 Barrels Disinfectant, 2 Franko Dry Cells, 12 Reams Flint Paper, 6 Dozen Bots. Perfumery, 5 Doz. Tribel Burners, 5 Dozen Mantles, 50 Tribel Globes, 500 Hemp Bags, 5 Kegs Nails, 1 Keg Oil, 1 Case Paint, 6 Cases Porcelain Ware, 46 Boxes Cigars, 2 Cases Photographic Plates, 84 Dozen Socks, 1 Scale, 1 Case Smoothing Iron, Leggings, Stockings, Gloves, Beads, Droms, Face Cream, Face Powder, Spectacles, Shoe Laces, Scissors, Sanatogen etc., etc., etc.

and

1 Bale Indian Cotton, 10 Kegs Galvanized Roofing Nails, 4 Cane & White Glazed Sinks

also

1 Roll Round Leather Belt, 10 Dozen M. E. Tapes, 21 Dozen Picks, 6 Sets Steel Figures, 169 Dozen Carpenters Pincers, 2 Dozen Universal Wescott Wrenches And 20 Carborundum Stones.

Now on view

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road

---

# W. FUNDER & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS, and APPRAISERS.

**Favoured with Instruction from the Concerned the Mortgagees in possession of the properties of the Hsin Nieh New World Co. (The Mortgagors)**

will sell at its offices

at

No. 49 KIANGSE ROAD

The Amusement Halls of the said Hsin Nieh New World Co. together with all its properties consisting of residue of leases, buildings, furniture, fixtures and effects in one block as a going concern.

The particulars of the said properties, the date and the conditions of sale will be published later.

---

## W. Funder & Co.

**Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Appraisers, Adjusters, and Coal Merchants**

will sell by Public Auction within their Godown

CORNER OF SZECHUEN AND KUIKIANG ROADS

**On Monday, the 29th May, 1922,**

at 2.30 p.m.

SUNDRY CARGO ETC.

Comprising:—

Over 100 dozen assorted glass ware, felt hats, rubber piping, motor car tyres, wash blue, perfume soap, 60 iron wheel barrows, tin plates, glass jars, assorted provisions, clothing box, oil stoves, sausage machine, printing machine, large wooden drums, tooth powder, and cream, etc., etc.

On view morning of sale

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## W. Funder & Co.

**Auctioneers, Valuers, Appraisers, Real Estate Agents.**

As per instructions received from the Concerned

Will sell by Public Auction

THE ORIENTAL PRODUCT CO.

26 CANTON ROAD

**Tuesday the 30th inst at 2.30 p.m.**

A lot of Office Furniture, Comprising, Roll top desks, flat desk, chairs High desks with Brass railings, tables, etc., etc.

On View Morning of Sale.

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**Auction of Sundry Cargo**

## Noel, Murray & Co.,

LIMITED

Will sell at Salesroom,

**On Monday, the 29th May,**

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

New Mosquito Nets, Fancy Suiting, Box Calf Leather, Patent Leather, Vanishing Cream, Santal Soap and Perfume, New Towels, "Venus" and "Koh-i-nor" Copying Pencils, Ladies' Stockings, Men's Socks, Shoe Polish, Rubber Heels, Shoe Laces, Rubber Tubings, "Globe" Metal Polish, Oil Paper, "Monsanto" Saccharin, "Roche" Sirolin, "Bebe Sweetened Swiss Milk, Egyptian Cigarettes, Cigars, "Trident" Extract of Malt and Cod Liver Oil, etc.

also

2 Bales Gunny Bags
10 Bales Cream Laid Writing Paper 26½" x 33"
2 Cases Aniline Dyes Blue 2B and Benzo Pure Purine 4B.
1 Case Striped Shirting
7 "COX" GAS MACHINES, Thirty 100 C P.

On View Morning of Sale.

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## Noel, Murray & Co.,

LIMITED

Acting under instructions from THE CONCERNED

Will sell by Public Auction at

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Godown No. 86

**On Tuesday, the 30th May, 1922,** Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

**500 Bales Press Packed Indian Cotton, slightly Damaged by Water, Ex. S.S. "Japan," S.S. Nerbudda.**

On View from 9 a.m. Monday, 26th May, 1922.

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## Noel, Murray & Co.,

LIMITED

Having been favoured with instructions from THE CONCERNED

Will sell by Public Auction at the premises NO. 41 CARTER ROAD.

**On Monday, the 29th May, 1922** Commencing at 10 a.m.

The whole of the SUPERIOR and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Comprising:—

HALL, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BED & BATH ROOMS, REQUISITES,

Including:—

Oakstained Mirror Back Hat and Umbrella Stand, Axminster Carpets and Rugs, Fire Brasses, Brass Fender Borders, Overmantels, Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite in Black Stained Teakwood Frames, Cretonne Covered Double Spring Chesterfield Couch and Easy Chairs, Oakstained Teakwood Card Table, Carved Cherry Wood Mirror Back Curio Cabinet, Morriss Chairs, Blackstained Teakwood Dining Room Suite, Small Roll Top Desk, Book Case, Teakwood and Mahogany Stained Bed Room Suites with Bevel-Edged Mirrors, Double and Single Grey and White Enamelled Iron Bedsteads with Bedding, Camp Bed, Wicker Chairs, Linen Cupboard, Ice Chest, Flowerpots, Pictures, Soochow and Lace Curtains, Ornaments, E. P., Glass and Crockery Ware, etc., etc.

also

One Fine-toned Cottage Piano by S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
One Hornless Gramophone with Record Cabinet Combined
One Enamelled Iron Bath
One Humphrey's Geyser.
Pantry and Kitchen as usual
Good Electric Light Fittings throughout.

On View on Sunday the 28th May, 1922.

Catalogues on the Premises.

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## Meteorological Reports

SICCAWEI

| May 28, 1922. | May 26. | | May 27. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises today at 5.00 | 16.00 | 21.00 | 4.00 | 9.00 |
| Sun sets today at 18.55 (inches | (120 EGC) | | (120 EGC) | |
| Barometer (variation for 24 hrs. | 29.76 | 29.74 | 29.63 | 29.65 |
| at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs. | −0.05 | −0.12 | −0.20 | −0.30 |
| Wind—direction | −0.07 | −0.11 | −0.13 | −0.09 |
| Wind—miles per hour | SE | SE | SSE | WSW |
| Temperature (Fahr.) | 8.1 | 9.9 | 5.0 | 6.2 |
| Humidity % | 67°1 | 65°1 | 65°3 | 68°7 |
| Nebulosity (0 to 10) | 96 | 99 | 100 | 95 |
| Barometer (mean 4 obs.) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | 0.36 | 0.62 | 0.69 | 0.96 |

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT

| May 26. | Mean. 1922 | 24 hrs. Variation | Previous average same period |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rainfall (inches) | 29.80 | −0.02 | 29.83 |
| Temperature (Min. 62°6 | | | |
| (Fahr.) (Max. 71°3) | 66°7 | †0°7 | 68°5 |
| Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches) | 13.83 | 1.33 | 14.48 |

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### BIG BILLS AWAIT

*(Dalta News Agency)*

Chita, May 23.—Committees are organised in all towns of the Far Eastern Republic for ascertaining the losses in destroyed property due to intervention. The committee in Verhneudinsk has already received from some villages a list of indemnities amounting to 2,181,303 gold roubles.

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### RUBBER DECISION

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, May 26.—The Court of Appeal has decided that the third part of the 4th Schedule, Finance (Number Two) Act of 1915 did not provide for the appreciation of such capital assets as rubber estate by growth and, in calculating the percentage standard, by reference to which profits are calculated for the purposes of Excess Profits Duty, capital estate of the owners must not be taken to be increased by money spent on maintenance and development.

---

### ENVOY RECEIVED

*(China Press Service)*

Washington, May 25.—President Harding today officially received the new German ambassador to the United States.

---


**PASSPORT PHOTOS**

Finished in one hour, or less, if need be.

Burr 8 Broadway


---


# NEW MAPS

**Just arrived from England**

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW MAP OF CHINA, (Cloth.) | $2.10 |
| NEW MAP OF CHINA, (Paper.) | $1.20 |
| NEW MAP OF THE WORLD, (Cloth.) | $2.10 |
| NEW MAP OF THE WORLD, (Paper.) | $1.20 |
| NEW MAP OF SHANGHAI (Paper.) 1st quality | $1.00 |
| NEW MAP OF SHANGHAI (Paper.) 2nd quality | $0.50 |

CHOW TZU KONG BOOKSELLER
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. (Tel, C. 3510.)


---

# AUDACIOUS ANGLES ON CHINA

*By ELSIE McCORMICK*

A book that will save you writing descriptive letters home.

You'll like this new Elsie McCormick book. It's the best thing since the "Shanghai Baby."

$3 Order from the Chinese-American Publishing Co. or at the China Press Office. $3


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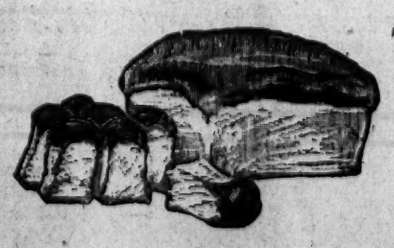


# THE SCOTCH BAKERY

8 Nanking Road, Phone C. 2783
150 Bubbling Well Road, Phone W. 970

BREAD, CAKES, PASTRIES AND BISCUITS

Christening, Birthday and Wedding Cakes to order.
Madeira, Plum and Almond Genoa Cake.

Two - and Three - layer Iced Sponge Cakes in Raspberry, Strawberry, Orange, Mocha and Chocolate.

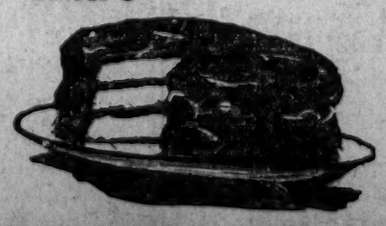
Fresh made lot of Macaroons also Chocolates, plain and cream.

BRANDY SNAPS

S. B. Doughnuts, Scones, Pancakes.

Everything with the distinctive S. B. Flavour

Light Tiffin and Teas at the Nanking Road Shop

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## Smokers Cause Heavy Fire Loss

*(Chung Mei Service)*

New York, April 23.—Three hundred and thirty-four thousand dwellings at $5,000 each, sufficient to house 1,700,000 persons, could be built with the money lost in fires in the United States during the years 1916 to 1920, according to figures given out by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The Acturial Bureau of the National Board places the national fire loss during the five-year period at $1,672,677,000 based on an examination of over 3,000,000 reports of fires.

Matches and smoking hazards are held responsible for $90,000,000 of losses, according to the report. Next comes electricity, which caused fires costing $86,000,000. Stoves, furnaces, boilers and pipes caused a loss of $63,000,000, defective chimneys and flues, $61,000,000, and "exposure," which means communicated fires, $223,000,000.

As a basis of comparison, the underwriters figure that the five-year fire losses of the nation would build $5,000 homes for the entire population of Nevada, Wyoming and Connecticut. They would erect 16,722 school houses at $100,000 each: or would purchase 16,722 grams of radium, the costliest of earth's products.

Sixty-seven percent, $856,000,000, of the total loss was classed as strictly or partly preventable. New York suffered most heavily, with a loss of $164,000,000.

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## Death Penalty Asked For Slayer

*(Eastern News Agency)*

Tokio, May 26.—At the Tokio Local Court today, Mr. Inomata, a public procurator, demanded the death penalty against Konichi Nakaoka, who assassinated the the late Premier, Mr. Hara, and also ten years' penal servitude against Yeigoro Hashimoto, who abetted Nakaoka to commit the assassination, after addressing the court for two hours and a half.

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## Advertising Shows Prosperity Return

*(Chung Mei Service)*

New York, April 23.—Newspaper advertising conditions are described by the business manager of the New York Times as returning to normal when in 1921 one hundred and eighteen newspapers in 26 large cities published what appears the stupendous total of 1,128,227,830 agate lines of advertisement—a loss when compared with 1920 of more than 122,000,000 lines. The year 1920 was the banner year in advertising volume for the newspapers of the United States, according to this authority, and approximately $700,000,000 was spent for it.

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### Sailed from Shanghai

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO**
Siberia Maru ..... Apr. 27
China ..... April 28
Royal Arrow ..... Apr. 29
Golden State ..... May 6
Tenyo Maru ..... May 11
Standard Arro ..... May 14
Korea Maru ..... May 18
Petricola ..... May 19
Shabonee ..... May 21
China Arrow ..... May 21

**FOR PORTLAND**
West Cayote ..... Apr. 25
West Kader ..... May 2
Unita ..... May 18

**FOR VANCOUVER**
Emp. of Russia ..... Apr. 23
Monteagle ..... April 28
Emp. of Japan ..... May 7
Emp. of Asia ..... May 21

**FOR SEATTLE**
Keystone State ..... May 8
Can. Prospector ..... May 13
Silver State ..... May 22
Ocean Prince ..... May 27
Shinkoku Maru ..... May 27

**FOR TACOMA**
Arabia Maru ..... Apr. 14
Manila Maru ..... May 10

**FOR PORT TOWNSEND**
Alicia Haviside ..... May 9

**FOR RIO DE JANEIRO**
Hawaii Maru ..... May 21

**FOR NEW YORK**
Diana Dollar ..... Apr. 26
Blossom Heath ..... April 28
Kenroo ..... May 3
Wray Castle ..... May 10
Bellerophon ..... May 10
Lisbon Maru ..... May 11
Euryades ..... May 15
Patrick Henry ..... May 24
Alaska Maru ..... May 24

**FOR LONDON**
Teiresias ..... Apr. 21
Kalyan ..... Apr. 22
Kashima Maru ..... Apr. 24
C. of Calcutta ..... May 3
City of Tokio ..... May 6
Plassy ..... May 6
Agamemnon ..... May 11
Hakone Maru ..... May 13
City of Pekin ..... May 17
Lycaon ..... May 21
Suwa Maru ..... May 21

**FOR LIVERPOOL**
Anchises ..... Apr. 15
Orestes ..... Apr. 27
Tydeus ..... May 15
Eurydamas ..... May 27

**FOR HAMBURG**
Glenogle ..... Apr. 30
Muensterland ..... May 7
Glenapp ..... May 15
Alps Maru ..... May 16
Oostkerk ..... May 20

**FOR MARSEILLES**
Amazone ..... Apr. 29
Porthos ..... May 11
Angkor ..... May 27

**FOR TRIESTE**
Persia ..... May 8

**FOR BOMBAY**
Dunera ..... May 1

**FOR CALCUTTA**
Tanda ..... April 28
Takada ..... May 24

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### Launch Services

**TOMORROW**

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the L. T. s.s. Trieste, for Trieste will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

**Tuesday, May 30, 1922**

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru, for Tsingtao and Dairen will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and baggage on board the P. & O. s.s. Dongola, for London will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

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MAGAZINE

# The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1922

## Bruce Hopper Takes Us Through "China's Back Door"

*By Bruce Hopper*

X

BOUNDARIES as the medium of cleavage, separating the world into its elements in colored patches of language, custom, order of society, coinage and weight and measures, is a subject to tempt a sermon. To remove all boundaries would be equivalent to stopping all wars. Men would have nothing left to fight about. We would all be brothers under the sun, and most likely get thoroughly sick of each other when deprived of the stimulus of being different.

Boundaries as an index to variety would be the only antidote to the above suggestion. Change is the blessed determinant that stops the awful drip of monotony, from which evil the creature homo sapiens flees in terror. Boundaries prevent the promiscuous interminging of men and ideas, and ward off the threatened reduction or reversion to type. By relieving the pall of sameness boundaries may be said to contribute to man's short spasm of content.

This is not to sermonise, but to record in a friendly chat our actual thoughts when approaching the Burma-China frontier, on the morning of the fourth day from Bhamo. The crossing of a boundary must always prompt reflection on the diversity of races and cultures. And thus we spoke of boundary lines lightly, as of cabbages and kings.

**WHERE EAST IS WEST**

As we were traveling one of the oldest caravan routes, the real Northwest passage to Cathay, which mariners sought in vain some four hundred years ago, we imagined the frontier to be unusually picturesque. We expected a contrast as sharp as the dead line between the desert and the green in Egypt, and as visible to the mental eye as the hair which is reputed to divide the false from the true. The map showed that two mighty empires meet there, and fade into each other. The prodigal West knocks at the door of Mother East.

In our picture was an ebony archway, with British Burma, the West, written on one side, and China, the East, inscribed on the other. Silk-clad soldiers, armed with ivory-handled swords and wearing pig-tails, were on guard. A gorgeous mandarin with long finger nails was waiting to welcome us to the outest of living empires, glancing cursorily at our visas from the Chinese consul in Rangoon, and then serving us flower tea, and exquisite liquors in, jade cups, and so on, and so on, und so weiter, as we passed into the land of corn and wine, which is Beulah.

But nothing like that happened. It was well for our poetic uplift that we raved in advance; we could not in the maddest moment of vagabondia rave after crossing the line. The thousand misconceptions of China we had picked up from laundrymen, chop suey kings in London, and Cantonese cooks in cowboy camps, prepared us not at all for the casualness of walking into Old China from Burma.

**CATHAY BEGINS CYCLING**

Our cycle of China, if not of actual Cathay, began on an iron bridge over the Kalicha river, a swift branch of the Taiping. We had followed the caravan leisurely that morning, expecting a dramatic surprise of some sort at the frontier. Genghiz Khan, chief mafoo, was there perched on the bridge rail. As we came up he pointed his whip toward Burma, then toward China, with the same gesture of possession used by Balboa in discovering the Pacific, and greeted us in Chinese.

What Genghiz said on the bridge dividing Burma from China we never learned. Judging from his subsequent conduct he bade us abandon all hope in entering his country; for he intended to exercise the recently discovered prerogative called, in political jargon, self-determination. We learned much about the breed called mafoo from the mighty Genghiz. He had us bluffed; no other mafoos or rivermen ever got that far.

**THE BACK DOOR SWINGS**

Thus we entered China's back door, which is not a door at all. It is not even a gate to a vacant lot. It is the tail-end of nowhere, remarkable for lack of interest. One feels a measure of his unimportance in crossing that historic frontier. Not a soul bars the way, no collector of toils, no arrogant official demanding that the traveler prove his descent from a monkey as a requisite for admittance. After passporting around post-war Europe the absence of officialdom at the Burma-China frontier is conducive to hopes for the return of sanity among nations.

However indefinite the actual frontier we did not proceed far before realising the order of existence had changed. The caravan leaves the beautiful mountain land of Northern Burma, and descends to the treeless Taiping plain, where the scenery is pigs, wonks, and rice paddies, blue gowns, bound-feet and goitres, all making an unpleasant smear of the landscape.

In the dead valley of the Taiping on the Chinese side the heat is intense. No water is available, save from the dreary expanse of unplanted rice paddies. It is a valley of long thirst. The canteen water evaporates, and the pedestrian withers in his tracks. He sighs for the cool springs of upper Burma, but not audibly, for his throat is leathery. It is the beginning of the many long thirsts which form the chief penance of caravaning through China.

Another sudden change is the appearance of the natives. On the Burma side Nature is kind to her children; they toil but little, and they spin not at all. Yet they are sleek and happy, as fair to look upon as the lilies of the field. In the first Chinese village one encounters the ragged beggars, the reeking filth of poverty-flats, which make the rule rather than the exception in villages throughout China. In an over-populated land competition makes life difficult, even to the industrious.

**WHERE TIME SUSPENDS**

In leaving Burma one must discard all notions of time in terms of hours and minutes. Western China is the land of no clocks. With eager breath, and an eye for wonders, the hustling foreigner strides into that land, thinking he need but crack the whip to make things move. He fumes and storms, and barks his shins, but hurries the pace not a fraction. The delays of the road wear him down. He spends his driving power, and at length comes to accept procrastination, not as the thief of time, but as the natural order by which the East acquired wisdom. Throughout that land he does not see a wheeled vehicle, nothing to suggest time-saving machinery, nothing to disprove the Eastern belief that time is measured by the rising and setting sun, and the phases of the moon, but never by the tick of the clock.

The most perplexing of changes in crossing the frontier is in measurement of distance. On the Burma side the milestones keep the traveler informed as to his whereabouts. That method is too simple for the Chinese mind. It is too exact, and much too convenient. Accordingly the Chinese li was devised as a unit of caravan travel, expressing both time and distance. Just what the li is no one knows. It has a certain elusive charm, like the mathematical variable which approaches infinity as its limit.

**THE COMPOSITE, ELUSIVE LI**

Misinformed people often say the li is about one-third of a mile. It is nothing of the kind. It is a measurement of the difficulties encountered, and therefore must allow for the weariness of the paving stones, the mud, the steepness of the climb or descent, and the season of the year. On the river the water li varies with the speed of the rapids, the number of rocks, the amount of opium aboard, and the friendliness of the natives on the banks.

The li is at first the most maddening thing Chinese. The foreigner is exasperated by the indefiniteness, and sets out to keep an exact check, to determine the sliding value of the li. Just when he is about to shout Eureka, after days of counter check, he finds he is wrong again, because of failure to allow for some delay, a toll station or a less costly hazard in the course. But the Chinese who love the idiosyncrasies of the dollar Mex. versus the tael, also delight in the vagueness of the li. The taste is inherited, but never acquired.

*(To Be Continued)*

## Burn Your Incense Close To Home

*By James L. Aton*

*Some to Tai Shan's holy mountain come*
*from cities far away,*
*Come in pain and in privation, patient*
*pilgrims on the way,*
*Faithfully they climb at last the peak where*
*earth and heaven meet,*
*Then in triumph burn their incense at*
*the idol's holy feet.*

□ □ □

*Some who worship never come in sight of*
*China's sacred peak,*
*Chained to home by petty duties, near to*
*home their God they seek;*
*But a stone's throw from their birthplace,*
*'neath the village temple's dome,*
*Sounds the bell the while these faithful burn*
*their incense close to home.*

*We, who never bow to idols carved by rude*
*historic art,*
*Still burn incense on the altars hidden deep*
*in every heart;*
*Some of us love far-off greatness, so on*
*tireless journeys roam,*
*Seeking foreign shrines to worship, burning*
*incense far from home.*

□ □ □

*Some of us, kept home by love that harks*
*to homely, human need,*
*Burn the incense of the humble service, of*
*the helpful deed,*
*After all, God is not nearer, though a*
*thousand leagues we roam,*
*He will heed our incense worship if we*
*burn it close to home.*

*Mr. Aton is a resident of Hwai Yuen, Anhwei. The above poem was written by him for THE CHINA PRESS.*

## A Night Given Over To Revelry

*By George Ade*

ALL those who had Done Time at a certain endowed Institution for converting Farm Hands into Highbrows had to close in once a Year for a Banquet. They called it a Banquet because it would have been a Joke to call it a Dinner.

The Invitations looked like real Typewriting and called upon all Loyal Sons of Old Bohunkus to dig up 3 Sesterces and get ready for a whale of a Night.

To insure a Riot of spontaneous Gaiety the following Organisation was effected:

Committee on Invitation.
Committee on Reception.
Committee on Lights and Music.
Committee on Speakers.
Committee on Decorations.
Committee on Police Protection.
Committee on First Aid to Injured.

Each Committee held numerous Meetings, at the Call of the Chairman, and discussed the impending Festivities with that solemn regard for piffling Detail which marked the Peace Conference.

The Frolic was to be perpetrated at a Hotel famous for the number of Electric Lights.

The Hour was to be 6:30 sharp. So, at 6:45, four old Grads, with variegated Belshazzars, were massed together in the Egyptian Room trying to fix the Date on which Doctor Milo Losquosset became Emeritus Professor of Sarscenic Phlobotomy.

Along about 7:30 a Sub-Committee wearing Satin Badges was sent upstairs to a Private Room to round up some recent Alumni who were trying to get a Running Start, and at 7:45 a second Detachment was sent out to find the Rescue Party.

Finally at 8 o'clock the glad Throng moved into the Main Banquet Hall, which was a snug Apartment about the size of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, done in Gold and various shades of Pink, to approximate the Chambermaid's Dream of Paradise. The style of Ornamentation was that which precipitated the French Revolution.

At each Plate was a huddle of Caviar marooned on an Island of Gold Toast.

Those who had partaken of the Synthetic proceeded to battle with the Oysters.

These came in Sextettes, wearing a slight Ptomanie Pallor. On the 20th Proximo they had said goodby to their Friends in Baltimore and for Hours they had been lying naked and choked with thirst in their little Canoes and now they were to enter the great Unknown without pity from the Votaries of Pleasure.

Luckily the Consomme was not hot enough to scald the Thumbs of the jovial Stevedores who had been brought in as Extras, so the Feast proceeded merrily, many of the Participants devoting their spare Moments to bobbing for Olives or pulling the Twine out of the Celery.

The Fish had a French Name, because of having been in the Cold Storage Bastile. Each Portion wore a heavy Suit of Armor, was surrounded by Library Paste and served as a Tee for Two Golf Balls billed as Pommes de Terre.

It was a regular Ban-quet so there was no getting away from Filet de Biff aux Champignons. It was brought on merely to show what an American Cook with a Lumber Camp Training could do to a plain slice of Steer after reading a Book written by a Chef.

Next, in accordance with honored tradition, a half-melted Snowball impregnated with Eau de Quinine.

Just about the time that the Head Lettuce began to emerge from the Linseed Oil, a nut headed Swoozie moved down the line of Distinguished Guests asking for Autographs. His Example was followed by 150 other Shropshires, so that for the next 30 minutes the Festal Chamber resembled the auditing Department of a large Mercantile Establishment.

During this Period, the Department of Geology in the University was honored by the appearance of a genuine petrified Quail.

Between the Rainbow Ice Cream and the Calcareous Fromage, a member of the class of '08, who could not Sing, arose and did so.

Then each Guest had to take a Tablespoonful of Cafe Noir and two Cigars selected by a former student who had promised his Mother never to use Tobacco.

It was now after 10 o'clock and time to go Home. Those who had started to tune up along in the Afternoon were dying on the Vine. Others, who had tried to catch even on the $3 Ticket, felt as if they had been loaded with Pig Iron. Up at the Long Table enough Speakers to supply a Chautauqua Circuit were feeling of themselves to make sure that the Manuscript had not been lost. Each thought that he was the Orator of the Evening.

The Committee had put on the Toast Program everyone

(Continued on Page 6)

## -:- Chin Chin -:-

The present Sultan of Turkey has only 86 wives in his harem now, but that's about 79 more than the average guy that's not a sultan can afford.

The only sorrow of the Sultan must be his relatives. Marriage always means a lot of kin of various degree and if it wasn't for them a man would be forced to lead his own life. Think of 86 mothers-in-law.

**With that many mothers-in-law the Sultan probably isn't half as frightened of the Hereafter as he is of the Rightnow!**

And think of the poor Sult's reputation! A woman never knows what a terrible bum she got for a husband until she talks him over with her relations.

• • •

WHEN SUMMER COMES

An exclusive depiction of two w. k. Shanghai cake-eaters promenading in the French Park in garments designed after the new French trend toward a feminine appearance. Sketched from life by Miss Ima Hoot-Nanny, the noted dumb-belle.

• • •

My, my! How slow these Shanghai flappers do be! "Maud," an Egyptian mummy thousands of years old has just arrived in a Philadelphia museum and they discover she has bobbed hair.

• • •

**Nebraska has voted in favor of baseball games on Sunday. Well W. J. B. will go cavorting aroundd the country instead of keeping Nebraska pure.**

• • •

**REMARKABLE REMARKS**

"To an intelligent woman who's not too ugly men are the white sheet of paper on which we write our lives."—Ursula Trent.

"As long as a woman loves a man she tyrannises over him. It is only when she begins to lose interest in him that she accords him a few human rights."—Dorothy Dix.

"We dare not trust to our wit for making our house pleasant to our friends, and so we send out and buy some ice cream."—Emerson.

• • •

Miss Ima Hoot-Nanny says she was already to reform but that it's no use for a woman having anything good to say about a person in Shanghai because no one will listen to her.

• • •

**Yep, they say it with hammers instead of with flowers in our fair village by the Whangpoo!**

• • •

*Artichokes are in season.—News item.*

Poor Artie chokes on artichokes
And cries with pain all day;
But aunty dotes of antidotes
And drives the pain away.
—Police.

• • •

"Nearly all his life," says the K. C. Star, "the average man is running after or from something." And so is the inferior man, and so is the inferior man. The superior man stalks or gallops.

• • •

**SO THIS IS LOVE**

To the Optimist: Love is mutual understanding of two persons.

To the Pessimist: Love is individual misunderstanding by one of two persons.

To the Cynic: Love is mutual misunderstanding by two persons.

To the Philosophical Humorist: Love is the potential consequence of the hypothetical collision between an immovable man and an irresistible woman —or vice versa.

To the Humorous Philosopher: Love is an eternal triangle, a vicious circle, or a deadly parallel—take your choice.

To the Amateur: Love is a point of view following the line of least resistance.

—*CHARLES IRVING CORWIN.*

• • •

Ma Jongg says she hears the Young Lady With The Rabbit Face married Young Numbskull out of sympathy, and Pa Jongg agreed only he sez it was because she was sorry to see such a rich young feller spending all his money on hisself.

• • •

We were all puffed up after the tea-hounds dance on Friday. A lady whose opinion we admire gushed all over us and said she thought our pagoda of piffle was real cute. "Your lit'ry efforts have been crowned with Success," sez she. That's why we bought that new hat Sat.

• • •

And then yesterday twilight we were reading Cabell's Figures Of Earth over for the 'steenth time and we came across that paragraph that takes the curl out of your egotistical whiskers:

**"Success is but the strivings of an ape reft of its tail, and grown rusty at climbing, who yet feels himself to be the frail representative of Omnipotence in a place that is not home."**

• • •

And so we dug into the old box in the attic and crowned ourself with our old dog-eared cap again, quite normal in a 7¼ whereas our new straw lid was a 7⅝.

• • •

As Fate says so say I.

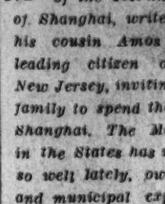
LARRY

## C'mon Over, Amos! The Biting's Great

*By Irene Corbally*

*MARMADUKE Mosquito, one of the best-known residents of Shanghai, writes a letter to his cousin Amos Mosquito, a leading citizen of Englewood, New Jersey, inviting him and his family to spend their vacation in Shanghai. The Mosquito family in the States has not been doing so well lately, owing to federal and municipal experimental interest in pond-oiling. Several of the oldest inhabitants in ponds all over the state of Jersey have been forced to give up their ancestral homes since the authorities have taken over the ponds. Conditions are extremely hard there, with prohibition making inroads into the best blood of the communities from which the Mosquitoes derive their livelihood. Amos Mosquito, the Shanghai branch of the family learned, though one of the leading and powerful citizens in his Jersey community, is hard put, nevertheless, to keep up appearances. The Shanghai family has decided to invite their American cousins over here to Shanghai, where the family really is a power, with the intention of stimulating things here with American initiative and Jersey pep. Here is Marmaduke's letter, written from their country estate, just outside of the city limits of Shanghai.*

Slime-Pond-on-the-Whangpoo
Sunday, May 28, 1922.



EAR Cousin Amos: Well, I've been meaning to write to you for some time past now but we just got back from the South—took a little run down to the Philippines for the cold spell—and have been pretty much taken up with odds and ends since we got back. Have been thinking about you a lot since your last letter, though, and finally this morning Mame said, "Marm, you just must set down and write to Amos and have him come over and bring Nellie and the children and stay with us for the summer." Mame hasn't been so well lately. She caught a slight cold the other night from the electric fan in the bedroom of the house we were in. I don't like these electric fans, anyway, and we always try to avoid them. But it was so early in the season that we were surprised by this one.

Well, as I was saying, we've been thinking about you since your letter. Things have not been going so well, I take it, and am mighty sorry. All hands here join me in insisting that you come to Shanghai for the summer and I know you will like it and do so well that you will want to stop here for good. Don't you realise how foolish you are to stay in the States with such hard times when you can come over here where everything is so congenial?

Amos, my boy, you have no idea how fine the people are over here. There is more pep and red blood in one street in Shanghai than on all the verandahs in Englewood. And there is a great opportunity for you to come over here to China and show them just how keen an American Mosquito can be.

**OPEN PORES RULE HERE**

You see, the foreigners here don't have very much work to do, for Chinese labor is very cheap, and they spend much time in sports. The climate is somewhat trying for a while, but the people keep their health and pep, as I said, by eating plenty and drinking more, to keep their pores open. There are some great dancers in Shanghai, for that is one of the chief forms of exercise.

Housing conditions are o.k. We have just moved out to Slime-Pond-on-the-Whangpoo where we'll remain for a few weeks more. The season opens in Shanghai about June 15. I wish you could be here for the official opening, for it is a gala time for us but since that is impossible I surely hope you can make it soon after Tor we have some very active competition late in July and August, when various travelling representatives of the firm of Buggs and Buggs, whom you know by reputation, come here for summer business. They hold a convention during the hot spell.

Out here at Slime-Pond, we have a fine, green, quiet house. It is very quiet for the children. You know, we have had an increase in the family this spring and Mame is very careful to keep the children out here in the pond nursery until they are old enough to be brought into town. Practically all the families with very young children, who can afford it, live in Slime Pond. It is a tip-top little suburb and is a popular place for honeymooners and for young married couples.

In town, we usually occupy a foreigner's house. There are not always the accommodations we prefer, for some of the people whose places we take have extraordinary ideas on sanitation. They have modern plumbing. And they instruct the servants to keep all puddles and small pools of water out of the house and garden. This would be uncomfortable, for the children must play somewhere, if it were not for the fact that practically every house has goldfish bowls which, we find, make excellent playgrounds for the little wrigglers, bless their hearts. Our two oldest, Amos, named for you, and Charlie, are doing very well for themselves now. They are specialising in quick and sure transportation of malaria germs.

**BE SHARP, AMOS!**

I'd suggest that before you sail you have your old trouble attended to for there is only one thing here that might bother you. That is the netting which is used in some of the places where we work. As I remember, Amos, you always were a sharp fellow and I'd surely hate to think of you, the champion screen borer of New Jersey, Staten Island and New York, having your style cramped by a mere net. I've been bragging about your athletic prowess here and if you're a bit dull have yourself sharpened up. You said in your lefter that you had been having some trouble with your proboscis. Better have this taken care of otherwise the nets may give you a little trouble.

We certainly would like to have you come over. You never were much of a drinking man I know, but there's nothing like a little drink to set one up now and then. Sort of a tonic, you know. Mame hasn't had a sick day, except for her cold now, since she has been here because everybody drinks in Shanghai and Mame has had a taste, just a taste of old Port, Million dollar and Ellis cocktails in her food, and I must say it agrees with her. She doesn't touch whiskey, for the people she associates with chiefly are young married ladies whose husbands don't object to light wine and occasional cocktails, but who are very fussy about anything stronger. I myself have never objected to Mame's taking a drink and you know what women are! So long as you don't tell 'em not to do a thing they don't do it.

So that if Nellie is inclined to be anaemic and run down, as I am sure she must be what with such a hard winter and very little nourishing food, you should bring her over.

**AND SHANGHAI SOCIETY**

She would enjoy the social life here, too, and there is rreally a great field for her to display her undoubted talents. If you can manage it, get here in the early summer, for then you will be in time for the garden and lawn parties and the houseboat trips.

Of course, in our work here, we combine business with pleasure so that when you come we'll take in these things as a matter of course. I know you will find them both profitable and enjoyable.

The houseboat trips are especially nice for the weather is usually so warm that the people's dispositions become ragged. Frequently the men get down to elementals in the matter of clothes. On these parties, the men sleep on one boat, the women on another. I have been on several parties where the boys began a quiet little game of poker before turning in and got so hot that they began to discard clothes as fast as cards, and I must say I enjoyed myself, especially since

(Continued on Page 3)

# For Warmer Days!

## by Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

### By LADY DUFF-GORDON
### ("LUCILE")

WARMER days are here! The first signs of Spring ushered in coat suits and colorful hats. When Milady is ready to drop her wrap and sally forth in a frock of silk or serge, the signs of Spring have become established in the fashion world.

For these warmer days, I have designed the fashions I am showing you on the page to-day. The hat is for sports wear, though it may be worn with equal appropriateness in town. Woven loosely, of fine rolled straw braid, its mushroom crown meets a rolling brim that may be turned down at any angle to shade the complexion from the strong rays of sun on golf or tennis court. A loose bow of wide grosgrain ribbon gives the hat a festive note that makes the simple model appropriate for town wear.

Taffeta has won its long battle for popularity again this season. Contouriers attempted to waive it for some of the newer fabrics. But the American woman demanded the crisp silk for those warmer days in town. Here is a bewitching model with long waist line and the novelty sash that marks the frock as Spring, 1922. Notice the varied lengths of fringe applied to the sash ends to give grace. The inserts of embroidery at hips, sleeve-ends and sash-ends lend a piquancy to the frock. A small lisere hat with a flaring set of wings at the side front is worn with this simple yet decorative taffeta frock.

Some women prefer their first wrapless frock of the heavier material. So I have fashioned another model of fine French serge to meet their approval. An unusual line marks the waistline of this frock, giving an appearance of slenderness in the tunic effect. It is gained by elongating the waist into slender side panels.

Wool embroidery decorates the bodice and ends of the inserted panels at the hem of the skirt. A rope of colorful worsted is held in place by long wooden beads at intervals and encircles the waist in the becoming novelty girdle. Yet the costume acquires even more color when the young girl dons her chic turban dressed in grapes and their accompanying leaves, before she sets out to join the gay promenaders on the first sunny Spring day.

# FASHIONS

## Organdie Leads As Summer Fabric

The word has gone out that organdie will be one of the leading fabrics for summer use. Lanvin emphasises it in many of her most important evening frocks. In one pretty model it is combined with net which has been pleated and placed in long bands finished with rounded medallions of net edged with narrow Valenciennes lace.

The three piece costume is much emphasised and, because of this, blouses are of unusual importance. Most of them are of the overblouse variety with long sleeves, and frequently they are decoratively embroidered. They may be of voile, crepe de Chine, or Canton crepe embroidered with a design which should be carried out in Balkan peasant colorings.

A charming semi-sports coat may be worn over a crepe de Chine frock or over a separate sports skirt. It may be of flannel combined with a gay, contrasting plaid. The jacket is loosely belted at a low waist line. Doeuillet especially emphasises bright colored duvetyn sports jackets and shows them over pleated white crepe de Chine dresses.

The silhouette for spring is generally straight and lengthened and may be made in kasha cloth, piquette, tricotine or tub flannel. Long bands of trimming could be carried out in braid or in narrow self-color gros grain ribbon. The fairly wide sleeve is fastened with a button covered with the material itself. The girdle, which is placed at a low waist line, is also fastened with the same buttons.

The dominance of the side draped silhouette is marked and, in many cases, is carried out in crepe de Chine. Lace has come back into its own, particularly when it is of dyed worsted.

* * *

There are new developments in sweaters which have caused these highly useful garments to change their form. Innovations lie in the means of belting the sweaters, the combination of strikingly opposing colors in one garment and in the collars.

The Russian blouse effect bids fair to replace the straight sweater for the woman who wears exclusive clothes. This effect is obtained through the girdle—that simple article of dress which has been called upon to do so much toward making new fashions during the past year. The evening gown, the street dress, the house dress, the negligee, all have depended upon it to bring them into the front ranks of fashionable dress, and it has not been found wanting in versatility. Now it must lend its support to the new Russian blouse sweaters.

Sometimes the sweater is bloused at a low waistline by means of an elastic band over which is placed an ornamental girdle, or it may simply blouse over a girdle. Among the late models is noticed an arrangement of shell rings through which a knitted ribbon girdle passed. Every model shows something different in its style of belting from the ordinary straight-cut sweater.

Among the newest sweaters are those knitted of artificial silk with beautiful patterns introduced in opposing colors. For instance, a cerise sweater will have a design in deep purple, a lovely shade of lavender may be relieved by flame yellow and again two shades of mauve may be beautifully blended.

Three new sweaters from Madeleine et Madeleine of Paris represent the newest designs in sweater coats and are typical of the latest developments in garments of this sort.

One is of lavender silk with the pattern in blue. It is belted by a knitted band of the silk. Another shows a very pale lavender silk coat with the pattern knitted in bright yellow. It is bloused by means of an elastic band placed low on the inside of the coat. Yet another model is of bright cerise silk patterned in purple. The purple string belt passes through shell rings and draws in the jacket to form the blouse effect.

* * *

Odette, of Paris, is showing some beautiful hand-knit sweaters and sweater blouses. One of her most striking is named Geisha. The original is developed in black wool with a landscape pattern done in yellow, black and white embroidery silk. A broad shawl collar, cuffs, girdle and pocket bindings are in deep orange yellow. Odette also makes this in other colors, one of the preferred combinations being black with brilliant green embroidery and trimmings. Embroidered purses and sports bags in Japanese designs are carried with these sweaters. Black sweaters, brilliantly embroidered, are worn with white wool skirts and frequently the wearer carries a Geisha bag to match.

Morat, of Paris, is making two-piece suits of knitted fabrics. They consist of a skirt and hip length sweater coat which is made to blouse slightly by means of a narrow leather belt. One such model in gray has red introduced into the skirt by a woven pattern in diamonds and squares. The coat is made entirely of the gray but is bound with red and has a narrow girdle of red leather. A medallion monogram, in diamond form, is worked in red silk on the front of the coat to correspond with the diamond design in the skirt.

Three-piece suits for country wear, consist of a flaring coat of knitted fabric, skirt and overblouse. Striking effects are achieved in these through the combination of a bright color, such as jade green or orange, with white. For instance, the coat may be of a deep orange, the full sleeves being of the white cuffed with the orange. The over-blouse of white, having a collar and cuffs of the orange, is worn with a skirt of the same color.

* * *

The three-piece idea is carried out in similar costumes, having capes in place of coats. Two colors are likewise introduced into these capes which have either fur collars, or throw scarves in a color to match the design in the material. Monkey fur is very popular on capes and cape coats of knitted fabrics.

While there is the greatest diversity in color in the knitted costume, here, as everywhere else, a few colors become the extreme of fashion. In the dress and suit made to take their places with the tailleur of cloth or the simple afternoon dress of silk, brown and gray are favorite colors. Great stress is placed on brown used either alone or in combination with gray or beige.

In the purely sports types very unusual shades of the brightest colors are seen, such as the above mentioned, cerise and purple. Emphasis is placed on yellow and black used in unison.

* * *

There are smart Russian jackets of black plaided in yellow with long yellow scarves having a pattern faintly outlined in black. Often there is a hat to match the scarf. There are suits consisting of a skirt of black and yellow plaid, a yellow blouse and a black jacket.

These are much too fanciful, the conservative woman will say. No one will wear them. And the question has been raised on all sides, will women accept these new knitted thing. Not only has this question been raised because of their unusual colorings but because the knitted dress never has been popular as anything but a sports costume. But the subject is no longer one for conjecture. The public has accepted them.

A demand for any particular type of dress is a wonderful inspiration to designers and manufacturers and an incentive to do their very best in that particular line.

Perhaps the most surprising variety of embellishment—hors d'oeuvres placed before us—is the repetition of bead embroideries. In spite of designers and other fashion pilots's efforts to the contrary, popular demand places beads foremost. For evening, cut crystal bits in colors matching the order, while for day—and "good taste" now sanctions a discreet employment of these scintillant touches for daytime—steel beads are particularly recommended. They come in the tiniest size, and are used upon dresses or coats of black or navy kasha, twill or crepe silk.

Originality in design for this embroidery is noted, the newest source of inspiration for them being members of the animal kingdom! Here is an opportunity to immortalise (pro tem., at any rate) a favorite dog, horse, bird or other pet. The manner of employment harkens back to the Egyptian idea of narration by pictures—actions and situations being indicated, like a cinema film, in a succession of outlines of animals or persons. By merely suggesting the animal form by a single outline worked in the beads, and using a ground of the closely massed beads, a charming effect is achieved.

Investing a quality of smartness in bead trimming is the device wherein solid square blocks of steel beads are alternated with similarly sized square blocks of brightly colored novelty fabric, with a single paillette forming a polka dot in the checked result.

Braids, in so far as they are expressed in the mere word, assume a new form, for in place of the wide band that made a braid the demand for something different has evolved a braid stimulation. In tailored apparel, narrow ribbozene military braid in cire, or unpolished surfaces, is drawn through the fabric like any other stitch embroidery. The design, of course, is on the straight line plan. This narrow braid, preferably cire in this instance also proves desirable in a braid formation modeled after triple link chaining.

## C'mon Over, Amos! The Biting's Great

(Continued from Page 1)

there had been a good supply of Haig and Haig taken aboard.

Mame is very reticent about these things so I don't think we'll ever find out if the ladies played poker or not. But when the weather gets warm and dispositions wilt, that is when we, with our resistance, really hum. I am sure you could enjoy it.

There are so many places I could take you to and there are so many fine opportunities you would have to improve your health and condition. In the Native City we have an unlimited field, for the Chinese give us a great deal of co-operation. They provide us with the most wonderful housing accommodations in the world. I certainly like Chinese houses to work in and I like the places they provide for us. The Pond by the Willow Pattern Tea House is our summer Newport.

Then there is Jessfield Park, a lively expanse of green and flowers, where picnic parties go on Sundays. We always manage to go along on these and have as good a time as at the basket and beach parties at home.

I might say in closing that you won't have to bother about passports. They are loosening up in the restrictions here and if you will just give me a buzz when you are coming I think I can get you in.

Well, we'll look for you and Nellie and the children very soon.

Remember me to the rest of the family and all old friends.

Reg. to Nellie.

Your loving cousin,

MARM.

P. S.—Tell Nellie not to bother about clothes. They don't wear much here in summer and anyway she can get Ah Sting, Mame's tailor, to fix her up very cheap.

P. P. S.—Mame says, too, that the Chinese silk stockings are much thinner than those in the States and Nellie can use her own judgment there.

## HOW TO "GROW" A NEW COMPLEXION

These are the days of "hustling." In a week we see and do more than our grandmothers did in a year. We are gradually turning nature to be our servant; we use her great forces against herself. We have conquered sea and sky, now our doctors are fighting not only disease, but old age. There is talk of rejuvenating human beings by the injection of animal glands, but as yet, only the few can avail themselves of the treatment.

There is, however, one secret of perpetual youth that is in the reach of everyone. Scientists now realise that the only way of keeping the skin young and fresh is to examine Nature's methods and to find some way of imitating her.

SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY.

In order to explain the new method of keeping the complexion perpetually youthful, one must understand something of the nature of the skin. A baby's skin is always clear and smooth because the outer layer is always invisibly peeling off, and new layers are forming just as fast underneath, so that the exposed skin is always fresh, unwrinkled and "new."

For the first few years of our lives, this peeling is a purely natural process, but as we grow older, we gradually lose the power of throwing off our old soiled outer skins, so that our complexions become lined and yellow, and the new skin has no chance to show itself.

A few years ago, a scientific chemist realised that a little-known substance called mercolised wax, was exactly what was needed to "keep nature up to the mark." It appears that this substance, which is now unversally obtainable, gently and painlessly assists nature in throwing off the soiled outer cuticle. The skin is thus perpetually renewed, and a clear youthful complexion can be preserved to any age. (Advt.)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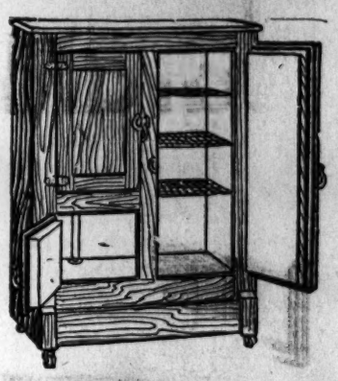
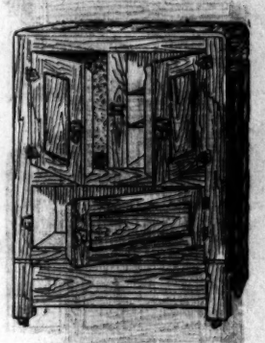


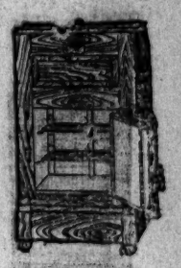
During The Hot Weather

Even in the sanctuary of your home you and your family are in danger unless you safeguard the freshness of your food supplies.

The best way of making sure that your food is pure is to keep it on ice.



Ice is not expensive and our refrigerators can be had in any size at the lowest possible prices.



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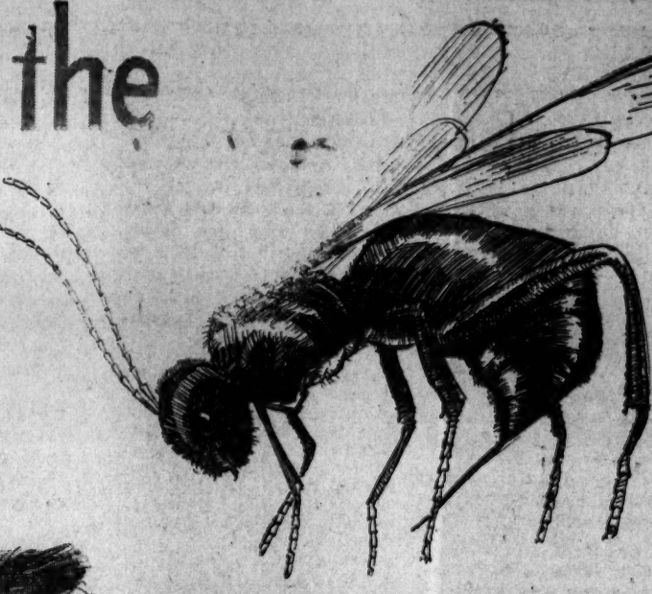
THE BIG SILK SHOP IN NANKING ROAD

# When Tiny Mrs. Wasp Met the Terrible Tarantula



This Drawing of the Battling Pelopaeus Wasp Shows How It Compared in Size with Its Hairy Antagonist, the Poisonous "Wolf Spider."

## Naturalists Witness Ferocious Duel in Which the Deadly Spider Collapses, Helpless and Paralyzed, Under Scientifically Directed Thrusts



The Ammophila, or Thread-Waisted Wasp, Anesthetizing a Caterpillar Doomed to Be Used as Both Home and Food for Her Young.

Photographic Enlargement of the Hairy Tarantula or "Wolf Spider." It Was Armed with Two Large Poisonous Fangs. Even the Hair Covering Its Legs and Body Was Poisonous. The Photograph Shows How the Tarantula Looked When the Mother Wasp, One-Sixth Her Enemy's Size, Began to Attack.

A More Easily Conquered Victim—A "Green Bug" Which Was Attacked by a Wasp and Suffered a Fate Similar to That of the Tarantula.

Actual Photograph of an Anesthetized Caterpillar, Doomed to Be a Living Nursery and Larder of the Mother Wasp.

The Tarantula, Wobbly and Almost Out, Near the End of the Battle. After Being Repeatedly Stung by the Valorous Little Wasp, the Spider Began to Feel the Effect of the Anesthetic and as Its Legs Lost Their Springiness, the Wasp Prepared to Deliver the Final Paralyzing Blow.

All That Was Left of the Once Terrible Tarantula After Mrs. Wasp Had Turned Him Into a Living Nursery, and Her Children, In Turn, Had Feasted on Their Home.

GOING!

GOING!!

GONE!!!

AN amazing battle between a tiny mother-to-be wasp and a giant tarantula has just been witnessed by naturalists in Texas.

According to their account, no human duel ever fought could compare with this combat in spectacular ferocity, surely none for such a dramatic, thrilling motive.

The huge spider, a fighter born, armed with cruel poison fangs and protected with a thick covering of poisonous hair, was six times larger than the slender wasp that had no protective covering and only its rapier-like stinger as a weapon of offense.

Yet the wasp triumphed.

To think of a parallel in the human or animal kingdom for this extraordinary insect battle one would have to imagine a frail girl, armed only with a stiletto, in successful conflict with a giant octopus.

Students of natural history have long known that certain wasps attack and sometimes conquer various kinds of spiders and other insect species. They do not kill them outright, but anesthetize and thus paralyze them and preserve their living bodies for the young wasp larvae to feed on when they emerge from their eggs.

It is a rare privilege, however, for human eyes to observe such a conflict—particularly when the spider happens to be a tarantula—and the latest case just reported from the Southwest is one of the most interesting in the annals of the scientific study of insects.

The tarantula which was destined to be the victim in this instance had been under observation for several days by the naturalists, who had located its "lair" and were leaving it undisturbed in order to study its habits.

It was of the species known as "Eurypelma Hentzi" and popularly called the "wolf spider" because of its appearance and mode of life. Covered with grayish-black hair, it lived in a "cave" or hole, from which it emerged from time to time to attack other insects as its prey.

As the naturalists were watching this tarantula crouching in the sunshine before its lair, they suddenly observed a black-winged female wasp, with a black-and-orange striped body, hovering and whirring a few feet above it in the air.

The tarantula must also have become aware of the enemy's presence, for it reared on its eight legs in an attitude of defense and began warily backing toward its hole. The wasp darted down, with its tail curving in a bow under its body, ready to strike. At the same instant the tarantula raised its legs as if it were watching for an opportunity to seize and grapple with the enemy.

There was a clash, so rapid that the eye could hardly follow—and the wasp was in the air again.

The spider had failed to seize it and the wasp, apparently, had either "missed" or, which was perhaps more likely, had stung the tarantula in some portion of its body not immediately susceptible to harm from the wasp's poison.

At any rate, the battle was on, for the tarantula stopped backing toward its hole, and gave every evidence of a furious desire to continue the fight.

As the wasp circled, watching an opportunity to strike, the tarantula's body writhed in anticipation of the struggle, and its wicked eyes gleamed like tiny points of light.

Two or three times the wasp repeated its attack, rushing in to strike and flying away again before the spider could "clinch." Then they came to grips, and the "hand-to-hand" battle was on.

In such a struggle the greater size and weight of the tarantula apparently gave it an enormous advantage. Two of its legs were writhing like tentacles around the wasp's smooth, shell-cased body, trying to crush it and drag it into a closer embrace so that the spider could use its own powerful and poisonous fangs.

But so far as the observers could see the wasp managed to keep itself away from the dangerous "head," while with incredible rapidity its tail kept darting time after time at a point just behind where the tarantula's most vital spot was located—the thorax, which corresponds to the most vulnerable part of the throat in an animal or human being.

A wasp's stinger is not like that of a bee. The bee can sting only once; its stinger tears off and remains in the wound. But a wasp can sting over and over again.

As this wasp kept driving its stinger time after time into the thorax of the struggling tarantula, injecting more poison with every stab, the huge spider began to weaken and finally ceased moving.

It appeared to be dead, but the naturalists knew differently. It was merely paralyzed, rendered absolutely inert and helpless by the poison—but still alive.

In addition to being a great fight, it was one of the most interesting "surgical operations" in the world. Instead of killing outright, the stings were so administered that all the nerve ganglia were put out of commission, yet no death-producing wound was inflicted, and the helpless spider remained alive for days.

After extricating herself from the spider's nerveless grasp, the wasp carefully examined her victim, pulling at its legs to make sure there was no more sign of consciousness or activity.

After having done this she removed the hairs from the small space on the under side of the tarantula's body, and laid her eggs thereon, firmly attaching them with a mucous substance. Her last operation was to dig a small hole in the body so that when her young hatched they could easily enter and feed on the living flesh.

Having thus assured the future of her offspring, Mrs. Wasp "called it a day" and flew away.

"Terribly cruel to the spider," you may say. And indeed it was—but the cruelties of insect life are an old story to scientists.

The wasps, bees, ants and other insects which poets and moralists point out as examples for their industry and social usages, also practice ruthless cruelty of such an appalling nature, from human standards, that the wickedness of Nero's court and of the Spanish Inquisition is mere child's play by comparison.

The Belgian writer, Maeterlinck, after a long study of insects, said:

"They do not belong to our world. The other animals, even plants, in spite of their mute existence and the great secrets they nourish, do not seem wholly strangers to us. In spite of all, we feel with them a certain sense of terrestrial fraternity. They surprise us, even make us marvel, but they fail to overthrow our basic concepts. The insect, on the other hand, brings with him something that does not belong to the customs, the morale, the psychology of our globe.

"One would say that it comes from another planet, more monstrous, more energetic, more insensate, more atrocious, more infernal than ours. It seizes upon life with an authority and fecundity which nothing equals here below; we cannot grasp the idea that the insect is an offspring of that same nature of which we flatter ourselves that we are the favorite children."

The wasp probably stands first in the class of insects which make war most inhumanly upon other members of the insect world. It is, in its way, a parasitic class, for it procreates in and hands down its progeny by utilizing the bodies of other insects. Its cruelty consists in paralyzing the bodies of its victims, so that the stricken and helpless insects remain alive to be slowly cannibalized by the young of the conquerers.

The wasp described in the battle with the tarantula, was a "solitary wasp," a Pelopaeus, of a type fairly common in this country.

An equally interesting wasp is the Bethlyd, which has similar habits, but usually preys on beetles. The Bethlyd is small, of black or bronze color, and the females are often wingless. But whether she is winged or not, she has a stinger and uses it with cruel effect upon her victims.

The female wasp of this species, finding a beetle, jumps on its back, clasping the prey firmly, despite its struggles. The lady places herself crosswise over the thorax of the beetle and curls her abdomen around its under side. She then stings the beetle several times just behind its legs, the sting entering the thoracic nerve ganglia. The beetle, poisoned and paralyzed, having lost the use of its nervous system, continues living, like a man stricken with paralysis.

She then proceeds in the same way as the other wasp did with the spider, lays her eggs, and flits away. Having done her whole duty to the state—the insect state—she is free from all maternal cares. Her future progeny no longer concern her. She will not have to nurse them, like the animal mothers, or feed them like the bird mothers. In fact, she will never see them again. Lightly, she skims away from her "family" even before it has fully arrived, and seeks a new lover, with whom new love-making is resumed until she is ready to have another family.

The common "thread-waisted" wasp, or sphex, uses caterpillars and grasshoppers by preference. She usually makes a larger nest, and stocks it full of paralyzed, living victims for her "babies" to devour at their ease. She seizes a caterpillar, stings a number of its ganglia or nerve centres along the ventral or belly side. After being paralyzed, the victims are dragged to the maternal nest, and put "in storage" still alive. Having deposited her eggs, this wasp, too, is at liberty to roam again, to forget her old home, to seek a new mate, to construct a new nest, and enjoy a new honeymoon, and so on, over and over again.

Some wasps live in solitary homes or nests, single holes in the ground or in some other convenient substance. Other types, including many of the commonest in America, are social creatures living in celled nests built of a sort of wasp-paper, formed of chewed wood.

The female Polybia wasps of the southern part of the United States join in colonies to perform their maternal duties in common. The Vespa and Polistes wasp of the North remain in single families, the unmarriageable daughters (those that are born without the power of laying eggs), help build the house, keep it clean, and help feed the younger children. The young of this type do not eat living flesh. Their food is mainly scraps of caterpillars or other insects previously chewed up by the older wasps, with honey and pollen from flowers for dessert.

According to Luts, one of the greatest scientific authorities on insect life, wasps in the United States are "one of our most important insect groups from an economic standpoint. Many millions of them are at work every year, destroying insect pests and other insects which might become pests. Thus our foes prey upon one another."

# AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI. SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1922

## A Talk On Torque Reaction

### *Explanation Of The Tendency Of A Motor Car To Elevate Or Depress Its Front End As Power Or The Brakes Are Applied*

BY W. A. WARREN

So many interesting operations take place in the engine that the average person concentrates his study of automobiles on that unit, forgetting that there are some other parts of the car which are just as interesting and which perform almost equally complex functions. For instance, the average man who is interested in automobiles does not realise that every time he steps on the accelerator pedal the automobile tends to wind itself about the rear axle, and that were the tendency carried far enough, it would act in about the same way as a horse which stands up on its hind legs and leans so far backward that it falls upon its back.

It is true that this tendency never develops to such an extent that the automobile even rises from the ground at the front end, but, nevertheless, it is severe enough to cause reactions which are quite heavy at the rear end of the car, and which call for special means to counteract them. This torque reaction of the rear axle is a very important matter to consider, and in all cars it is one of the things which the engineer must take into account when he lays out a rear end.

The torque reaction is not only exerted when the car is accelerated, but also when the brakes are applied. This time, instead of trying to raise the front end of the car from the ground, this end is pressed more heavily than before.

There are several methods of absorbing the rear axle torque reaction. On the majority of American cars, the so-called Hotchkiss drive is employed, this meaning that both the driving thrust and the torque reaction are absorbed through the main leaves of the springs. In other cars, the torque is absorbed by a torque tube which surrounds the propeller shaft, or by a torque arm which extends forward from the rear axle parallel to the propeller shaft to a point generally somewhere near the middle of the chassis length.

It is not difficult to understand what the torque is due to. If it were possible for the rear wheels to be firmly fixed to the ground and the gears put in mesh, it is quite apparent that the ring gears, being held stationary with the rear wheels, would act as the sun or stationary wheel in a planetary transmission. In other words, it would remain stationary while the pinion in revolving would tend to roll its way around the ring gears. If the engine were powerful enough to continue this rolling against the weight of the car, it is quite evident that it would rotate the entire vehicle about the rear axle until it was checked by contact with the ground.

Of course, in actual practice, the wheels are never firmly fixed to the ground, but nevertheless, due to the weight and inertia of the car, the vehicle tends to remain stationary and to resist the impulse which tries to propel it. This causes the torque reaction which must be absorbed somewhere in the rear system. In the Hotchkiss drive, the springs are counted upon to absorb it. With the torque tube, this unit takes the reaction, or, in other instances, it is taken by a torque member applied particularly for this purpose.

One of the points where this torque reaction enters to a very marked degree is in the brake layout. It is quite evident that when the brakes are applied, there is a tendency for the brake drum to try to rotate the brake shoes along with the drum. Since the brake shoes are connected rigidly to the rear axle while the drum revolves with the wheels, it is also evident that the action of the drum in trying to pull the brake shoes along with it, tends to rotate the entire rear axle. This tendency is resisted by the torque member, whatever it happens to be. In the case of the Hotchkiss drive, it is the main leaves of the rear springs, and since these must be of somewhat flexible nature in order to perform the suspension function, naturally there is quite a little movement on the part of the rear axle housing in a rotating direction.

The rotation of the rear axle housing carries with it the brake linkage which is attached to it and, consequently, unless the brake is properly laid out to compensate for this, it is apt to cause action of the brakes. In some instances this action of the brake members themselves, upon braking, is sufficient to cause the brakes to seize violently. Another fault which is of a similar nature, although not exactly due to the rear axle torque, is that the flexure of the rear springs when they encounter an obstruction in the road is sufficient to cause the brake linkage to move and sometimes even to engage the brake. On such cars if the brake is applied lightly while going over a rough road, the flexure of the springs increases the application and decreases it alternately, causing a tremendous chatter to be set up in the rear axle. Very often this is of such a severe nature that serious damage can result.

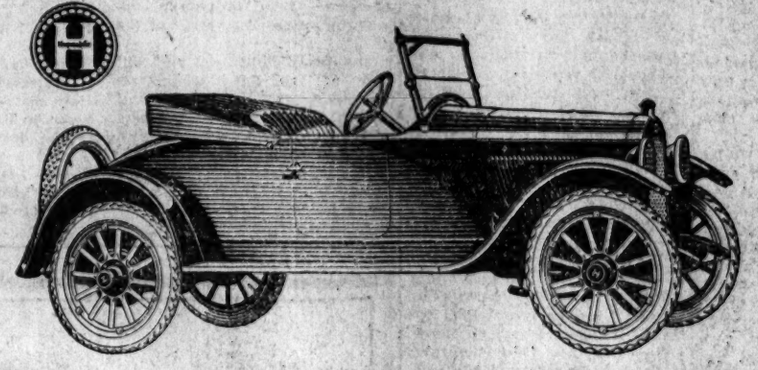
The bad effects of excessive rear axle torque are counteracted to a very large extent by the long, flat springs which are now employed. The manner in which spring lengths have been increasing year by year has been one of the most notable tendencies in the automobile industry. The use of 54 and 56-inch springs is now common, and it is not so very long ago when 40-inch springs were considered long.

While it is possible to use other types of springs in connection with Hotchkiss drive, the use of the semi-elliptic has become practically universal with this type of propulsion and suspension. Since the front portion of the rear spring—that is, the portion between the spring clip on the rear axle and the forgings which support the front spring eye of the rear spring, absorbs the torque and also the driving thrust in propelling the car, the anchorage at the front end of the rear spring has been carefully studied. Ample lubricating means are always provided at this point and the forgings which support the front end of the rear spring and through which the entire car is driven, are as a rule sturdy and heavy. It is quite common practice to put a cross-member on the frame at this point for stiffening purposes and very often the forgings to which the drive is transmitted by the springs are anchored to this cross-member, so that in a great many instances the drive is transmitted from the forgings to the cross-member itself and then to the remainder of the car.

## Newark Club Inaugurates Automobile Insurance Plan

The New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, the headquarters of which are in Newark, has inaugurated a plan of automobile insurance for its members. Any and all kind of coverage is given through old line stock companies at special rates. The plan is new to the East, although it has been in vogue among auto clubs of the West for some time.


No good motor car is the result of a happy inspiration or of a fortunate accident. Real goodness comes only after long practice and careful, intelligent experimenting. The Hupmobile was first built in 1908.



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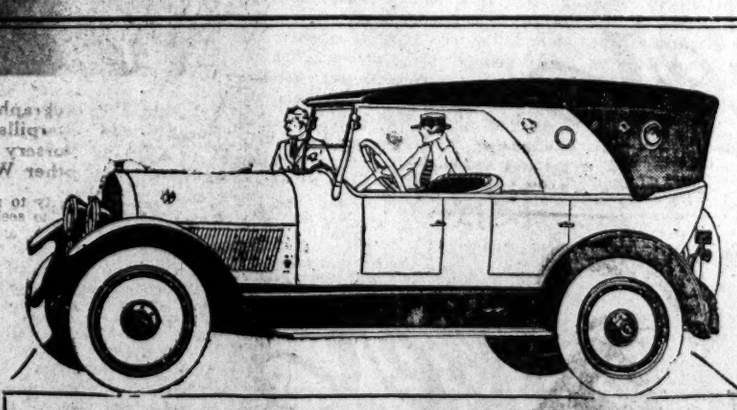

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| Hupmobile | 5 | ,, | ,, run 4500 M. | Haynes 6 (4 door Roadster) | | (1921) |
| Buick 6 | 5 | ,, | ,, (1920) | Dodge | Roadster | (1920) |
| Dodge | 5 | ,, | ,, (1921) | Buick 6 | do. | (1919) |
| Overland 90 | 5 | ,, | ,, (Fine Cond.) | Scripps-Booth 4 | do. | (A. I. cond.) |
| Briscoe | 5 | ,, | ,, (1920) | Standard | do. | (1920) |
| Chandler | 7 | ,, | ,, (1921 | Limousines | | |
| Studebaker | 7 | ,, | ,, (Big Six) | Hupmobile | Limousine | (1920) |
| Packard 12 | 7 | ,, | ,, (run 4500 Miles) | Buick 6 | do. | (1920) |
| Fiat (Model 501) | | ,, | ,, (Used 2 Weeks) | Studebaker 4 | do. | (1919) |
| Renualt 12/14 | | ,, | ,, 1920/21 | Overland 98 | do. | (wire wheels) |
| Talbot 16/18 | 5 | ,, | ,, (1919) | Panhard | do. | (as good as new |
| de Dion Bouton | | ,, | ,, run 4500 M. | de Dion Bouton | Sedan | (1921) |
| Cadillac | 7 | ,, | ,, (1920) | Dodge | do. | (1920) |

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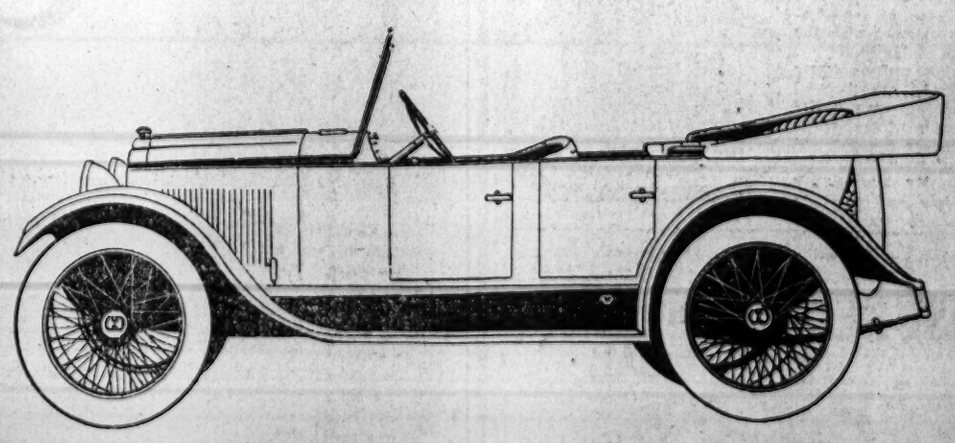

Silent, Economical & Powerful
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With Use.

CENTRAL THE SERVICE GARAGE CO.

# A Buick Engineer For Twenty Years

## *Walter L. Marr Was Pioneer In Development Of Popular Motor*

Widely known in the engineering fraternity because of his contributions to the advancement of the automotive industry, Walter L. Marr, one of the Buick chief engineers, has been so unassuming that the motoring public has heard little of him, of his faith in definite engineering principles and of his achievements in applying those principles.

Excepting those in intimate touch with the Buick organisation, few realise the important work Mr. Marr has done in making the Buick car what it is today. Starting out with Buick a score of years ago, he has been helping to design and improve every model since. With more than twenty years' engineering practice to his credit before he joined in designing the first Buick and with two decades added since that time, it is easy to see that the benefit of his cumulative experience is most valuable.

On the shores of Lake Huron, in the little town of Lexington, some twenty miles north of Port Huron, Michigan, Mr. Marr was born in 1865. Like other boys of the time, he started his apprenticeship at an early age, beginning with the engineering firm of John Walker and Sons at East Tawas in 1882. Five years later he went to Saginaw to work for Wick Brothers, sawmill and steamboat engineers, with whom he stayed until 1896.

While he was with the Wick concern, Mr. Marr began his gas engine work. He had been studying the various principles of motor construction and was greatly interested in the possibilities of this type of motive power. In 1888, he built his first motor, which was made of all steel castings, with a cylinder of about a 4½-inch bore and a 5-inch stroke. This motor ran on the Otto cycle, was water cooled and used hot tube ignition, as the electric spark type of ignition at that time had not been worked out satisfactorily.

The motor was subjected to an extended series of experiments. Various forms of carburetors were used and other changes in design and construction were made to see what effect they would have on the efficiency of the motor. This research work in 1888 gave Mr. Marr his first practical experience in the designing and construction of the internal combustion type of motor.

Up to 1898 he had gained first hand knowledge of six distinct makes of motors, which enabled him to produce a highly successful four-cylinder gasoline motor-driven wagon of his own design in that year. The motor had novel electric ignition features, arranged to advance the time of the hammer spark production. The cylinders were 2⅝-inch bore by 5-inch stroke, vertically arranged.

In 1899, he built a motor-driven tricycle to carry two passengers and the vehicle ran to the complete satisfaction of its purchaser. Mr. Marr then built a second wagon, which was driven by a single cylinder motor, horizontal type and with jump-spark ignition.

While his first motor wagon had a speed-change arrangement with meshed gears and friction clutch, his second wagon had a chain transmission. In this second car, he was one of the first engineers to experiment with the jump-spark type of ignition.

After designing various forms of cylinder-fired experimental motors, two and four-cycle, cylinders on one side of the crankshaft and cylinders opposed and after completing an experimental bicycle motor, Mr. Marr firmly believed the time had come to take up seriously the production of motor wagons.

And just about at this time, the Buick organisation was changing over from builders of marine motors to builders of motor cars. Mr. Marr joined the organisation and helped design the first Buick motor car.

Unlike other designers of the time, Mr. Marr believed in adhering to one type of motor. Because of his experience and research work with the different varieties of motors, he had become a staunch advocate of the Valve-in-Head principle, because its simplicity was backed by all that was then known of thermal efficiency and also because its design formed a more logical basis for development than other types.

Naturally the first Buick motor was of the Valve-in-Head type. It proved to his satisfaction that the theories which seemed correct to him were right in actual application. And since that time, he has devoted his energies to the perfection of the Buick Valve-in-Head motor.

He has gone into every phase of motor design and construction, studying the various principles and types so thoroughly and in such a scientific manner that he has accumulated a vast knowledge of internal combustion motors. And he has applied the results of his research to Buick, giving his best to the improvement of the motor and the car.

Both he and E. A. De Waters, who joined him later in the development of the motor, are recognised as leading authorities on motor design and construction in the automotive engineering fraternity.

The development work is still going on, as the possibilities of the Valve-in-Head design have not yet been exhausted.

The point is, that each succeeding year finds a number of improvements in the Buick Valve-in-Head motor. This is because of the ceaseless research work which is being carried on.

The Buick engineering laboratories are equipped with every kind of scientific apparatus for making accurate comparisons as far as different types of motor car units are concerned and from the results of tests the company is satisfied with the correctness of the Buick Valve-in-Head motor.

It has taken a long time to develop this motor to its present high state of efficiency and it should be remembered that through all these years the Buick people have concentrated on the Valve-in-Head type.

The motor has not been a hit-or-miss proposition or a shifting from one type to another, but a steady development with a definite principle of design as the central point.

Along with the improvement of the motor, there has likewise been a consistent development of the corelated parts and units towards a perfectly co-ordinated machine. Chassis research has gone on hand in hand with motor research. Such effort on the part of Buick engineers has made possible the correct design and manufacture of every part, each of which, it should be understood, reaches its highest state of efficiency when working in conjunction with the rest of the parts.

The dependability and performance of the Buick product represents the achievement of twenty years' effort on the part of Buick engineers who are still devoting their time and their genius to the development of the Buick Valve-in-Head motor and car.


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If you are looking for a dependable engine—one that will always run, will economize fuel, and is standardized in every part you want a Kermath.

Kermath dependability is a by-word among Kermath users.

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Price: $135 to $1,550 f.o.b. Detroit.
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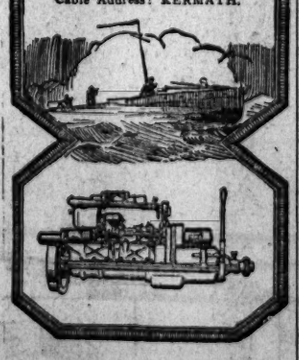



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## *A Night Given Over To Revelry*

(Continued from Page 1)

who might possibly take Offense at not being Asked.

Also they had selected as Toastmaster a beaming Broncho whose Vocal Apparatus was made of seasoned Moose Hide and who remembered all the blackface Hokum that Billy Rice used to lam across to Lew Benedicts when Niblo's Garden was first opened.

After every 30-minute address he would spend ten minutes in polite kidding of the Last Speaker and then another 10 Minutes in climbing a Mountain Height from which to present the Next Speaker.

Along about Midnight the Cowards and Quitters began crawling out of Side Doors, but most of the Loyal Sons of Old Bohunkus propped themselves up and tried to be Game.

Before 1 o'clock a Member of the Faculty put them on the Ropes with 40 Minutes on projected Changes in the Curriculum.

At 1:30 the Toastmaster was making Speech No. 8 and getting ready to spring the Oldest Living Graduate.

Protected by all the Gray Hair that was left to him, he began to Reminisce, going back to the days when it was considered a Great Lark to put a Cow in the Chapel.

The Toastmaster arrived home at 3 a.m. and aroused his Wife to tell her it had been a Great Success.

Moral—If they were paid $3 a Head to stand for it, no one would attend.

## Fourteen Acres Of Windows In Overland Plant

The average motorist little wonders as he bowls along what a tremendous amount of effort and material is required to produce the modern automobile in some of the big eastern factories.

Take, for instance, a few facts concerning the big Overland plant at Toledo. Inside this plant is one of the largest private railroad freight terminals in the country. There are twelve miles of railroad tracks in the plant, capable of loading 1,000 freight cars a day, with the new series Overland and the Willys-Knight.

In the assembly of the plant the Willys-Overland company uses 5,000,000 pounds of transmission greases and 3,000,000 pounds of cup grease each year. The supply of lubricating oils to the motor of the Willys-Knight is controlled by one throttle. The pressure system is used. It is not only the most efficient type, but it gives a maximum of economy.

A giant press with squeezing strength of 2,000 pounds, in use at Willys-Overland plant in Toledo, is the largest of its type in the world. It weighs 360 tons and is capable of cutting and shaping 4,000 frame side rails for Overland Fours and the new Willys-Knight cars daily. The factory equipment includes eighty-five steam hammers, varying in size. Fifty great forging machines are used in the forge shop. The rotary heat treating furnaces are the largest in the United States.

The 120 acres of floor space comprising the Toledo plant are remarkable for their lightness and airness. In the daytime the light for these modern buildings is furnished by fourteen acres of window glass. It further requires 50,000 incandescent bulbs to light the building at night.

## Y.M.C.A. Gives Course In Automobile Mechanics

A free course of instruction in automobile mechanics has been announced by the West Side Y.M.C.A. of New York. This is the automobile motion picture course, consisting of four lectures and thirteen reels of motion pictures. The pictures represent the most up-to-date method of visual technical education and they show the operation and purpose of all parts of the automobile, just as if the student were looking at a machine made of glass.

The classes meet each Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock and each Wednesday evening from 8 to 10. The pictures are accompanied by a lecture, followed by a discussion in which students will take part. Those who attend the lectures and showings of the pictures are under no obligation whatever.

## Jordan Prices Cut 37 P. C. In Twelve Months

That there are still some automobile manufacturers who are not satisfied with the level of existing prices as they affect their products is attested by the announcement of Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Company, that the Jordan cars have undergone an additional paring. The Jordan, with this latest price reduction, goes back to pre-war retail cost.

The explanation given by Mr. Jordan is as follows:

"A series of striking facts revealed by a country-wide survey brought our own company to the decision to make another big price reduction on Jordan cars. The business situation revealed by this survey will enlighten many business men. The volume of business in 1922 will not be sufficient to keep all plants and all industries going at a capacity sufficient to sustain present price levels. The wide disparity between prices of different commodities, particularly the spread between producer's prices, is yet too great. Business will not be available for all sellers until this condition is changed."

The reductions range from G.$300 to G.$400. In twelve months the total Jordan reduction amounts to 37 percent, or G.$1,055. The production of the Jordan company in 1921 was only 7 percent below the peak attained in 1920.

The TRUSTY TRIUMPH

The pioneer "single" and famous the world over for its reliability. It is the machine which made care-free motoring possible.

Recently introduced, the 3½ h.p. Triumph Fast Roadster with Overhead Valve Engine was the first four-valve "single" to do over 76 miles in the hour, thus creating a new One Hour World's Record in the 500 c.c. class.

Speed, power, and wonderful flexibility are exemplified in this new model.

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ALWAYS PREPARED
FOR ANY EMERGENCY

THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR Co., Ltd.

BUBBLING WELL ROAD

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# Motor Car Men Hear Fine Talks At Annual Meet

That the number of dealers, 1,300, who attended last year's convention of the American National Automobile Dealers' Association was exceeded this year, was not surprising to those who know what wonderful affairs these conventions are. The fifth annual one, at Chicago, broke record in point of usefulness.

Jesse A. Smith, president (Hudson-Essex distributor at Milwaukee), presided. Harry G. Moock, secretary-general manager, headquarters St. Louis, was omnipresent. Speakers included Magnus W. Alexander, managing director National Industrial Conference Board, New York, on "American Business in 1922"; Frederick Pierce, New York business man, on "Why People Buy; Why They Do Not;" Frank R. Tate, Dodge Brothers' dealer, St. Louis, on "Merchandising;" J. J. MacGregor, Cadillac distributor, St. Louis, on "Cost as Related to Sales;" Charles E. Doan, Studebaker distributor, Toledo, on "The Public Be Pleased;" E. E. Peake, Kansas City, on "Your Opportunity;" and F. W. A. Vesper, Buick distributor, St. Louis, on "One of a Thousand."

The titles of the talks convey little. One not given a title other than that of the annual report of President Smith contained vital information on the subject of the cancellation clause in contracts between dealers and manufacturers. Details were given of committee conferences in Detroit, and of a general program for continuation of such conferences; of the stand of the N. A. D. A. for contracts that will have standing at the bank; for relief from spite-work contract cancellation by factory travelers, and from overnight cancellation, and for substitution of cancellation notice of not less than 15 days and up to 30 days; and for obligating the manufacturer to repurchase from the dealer any stock of current cars or parts in the dealer's hands at time of cancellation. One of the committee representing the N. A. D. A. in conferences with manufacturers on these topics is P. H. Greer, Hupmobile-Maxwell-Chalmers distributor, Los Angeles.

The talk of Mr. Pierce, business man who has made an intense study of practical psychology—the working of the human mind—was "worth a million." He told how salesmen can make headway by understanding and accommodating their moves to what is going on in the head of "the other fellow." Incidentally, Mr. Pierce said the brain should be better at 70 than at 40—equivalent to saying experience can be capitalised to beat a less experienced competitor. He said 90 percent of human energy is misdirected and that it will be so till people learn what their abilities are and in what channels to use them.

Mr. Vesper, who twice was president of the association, now is its treasurer, and who has spent thousands of dollars and given a large part of his time to spreading better merchandising principles, told of the practical advantage of following the Golden Rule—that is, giving the other fellow a chance; in other words, being square. He used evidence to prove his point. Also, the directors of the body decided recently upon a campaign to tell the public who the honest and progressive merchandisers in every community are.

As to the future of the business, President Smith points to the fact that more than 300,000 persons attended the New York show, and that the jam was a problem for the police. That meant, he said, the truth of President Harding's statement that "the motor vehicle has become an indispensable instrument in our social, political and industrial life."

That instrument should be easier to sell than ever because need for it grows, because it is better than ever and because within a year prices have been lowered, on an average, nearly 50 percent. The fact that 24 percent fewer motor vehicles were made in 1921 than in 1920 should encourage, not depress, thinking dealers, because of the relatively greater shrinkage in so many other industries, and because 1920 was the peak year.

At the same time, the easy days, the romance days, have gone. Last year it was estimated that probably 1,000 automobile dealers, widely scattered and representing about 2 percent of the total number, did approximately 67 percent of the total automobile selling. In an N. A. D. A. symposium of opinions S. V. W. Peters, Packard-Nash dealer in Portland, Oreg., said: "The fair weather sailor has almost entirely disappeared from this portion of the country. It will be only a short time before the solidly financed, highly organized merchant will be left in the business here."

A modernly equipped dealer establishment today, according to figures compiled by the N. A. D. A., represents an investiment of about $250,000 in building, equipment and parts. The sales room, the part which the public sees mostly, is perhaps the least important in the place. Service is about six times as important as sales. The modern dealer is the one who almost conducts an automobile manufacturing plant in his service station. One dealer says "Service is now the big brother to sales." Another says: "I make more sales from my back door than I do from my front one."

The Chicago convention was the fifth annual, but the frolic there, at 6:30 p.m. the first day, was the fourth annual. It comprised entertainment supplied in the grand ball room by the Chicago Automobile Trade Association.

# Hudson Plant Is Now Taxed To Its Capacity

Detroit—Because of the great demand for Hudson and Essex cars, available production conditions are being taxed to the utmost. H. B. Phipps, sales manaagers of the two companies, announces. Business is so good with both concerns that difficulty is being encountered in keeping production of either car up to orders.

"The companies' April production schedule calls for practically the same number of cars as were put out in March, 1920, the largest production month Hudson and Essex have had in their entire history. This schedule will be increased, if possible, it is announced. Orders are coming in in larger volume every week and the production departments are being worked overtime in an effort to keep abreast with them.

"Many distributors report that the public demand for automobiles is such they could sell many more than their contract allotment if they could get them."

"Export shipments, which exceeded those for the entire 1921 year before the end of March, are larger today than at any time this year," says O. H. Williams, export manager.

# Hints For Owners

## *Autos Should Be Given Through Overhauling*

The time is at hand when car owners will begin to give their cars a thorough overhauling in preparation for summer use. The attention required for tires in this spring renovation is very limited and simple.

One of the first and most important points, says a bulletin of the United States Tire Company, is to get the front wheels into proper allignment. Bad alignment is one of the principal causes of tire injury. The first symptom of misalignment is rapid wear of the center of the tread. Examination of the alignment should include an investigation to see that there are no loose bearings, for a loose bearing means a wobby wheel.

Examine the casing of tires for cuts. If cuts are filled with heal-a-cut dough the cuts will not grow bigger.

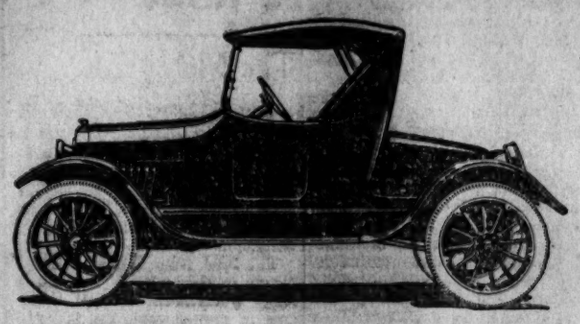
Tubes should receive special attention, for once they have been placed inside the casings they are forgotten. Test the tubes for slow leaks. Put new plungers in the valves, even if the old ones appear satisfactory. The rubber washers in the plungers become stiff and hard after a time, and it is good policy to change them at least once a year.

The pump should be tested, especially the rubber tubing and the connections. If the leather piston head in your hand pump has dried up it may be softened up by a liberal application of vaseline. If it is gone beyond help you can get a new leather at a supply store. The same advice as to inspection of connections applies in the case of a mechanical pump attached to the engine. See that the pump is well oiled, especially in the cylinder, but avoid excess oil, as it may find its way into the inner tube.

When these few things have been done and the motorist has equipped his car with a cold patch kit for punctures, a blow-out patch for emergency use, a can of soap stone, a roll of tape for tire or ignition trouble, a tire gauge for testing inflation and a good spare, he is in a position to feel thoroughly content as regards his tire equipment, no matter what happens.


CHEVROLET FACTORIES

ARE WORKING NIGHTS TO SUPPLY DEMANDS FOR NEW SUPERIOR CHEVROLET MODELS



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New Top with Gypsy Curtains
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We want you to examine this Car yourself, to drive it, to ride in it and to learn about its low gasoline and oil consumption, small upkeep expense and long tire life.

*WHEN CAN WE GIVE YOU A DEMONSTRATION?*

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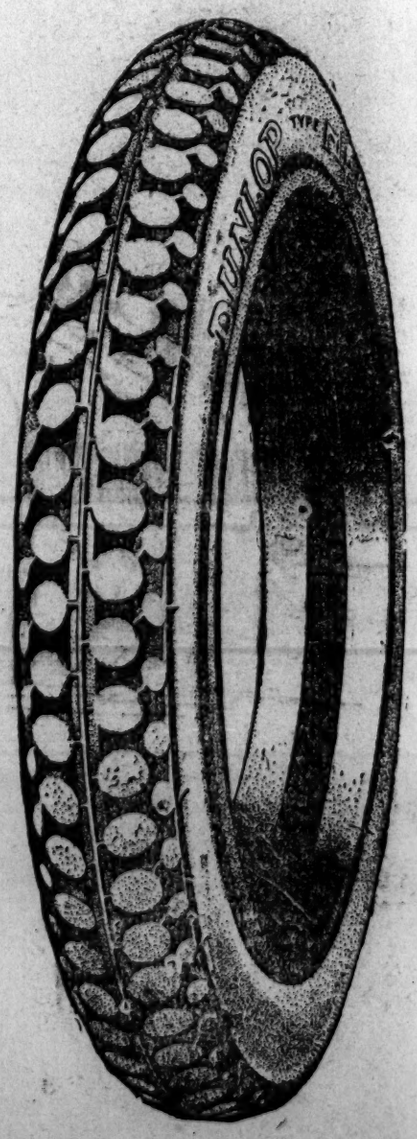


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1. Of the 324 tyres fitted to Cars exhibited at the Shanghai Automobile Show *116 were Dunlops*, the balance being divided up amongst 12 other makes.

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3. No fewer than *26 Garages in Shanghai fit Dunlops to their Hire Cars*—a sure sign that Dunlops give the utmost value, as the prime factor in operating a Hire Service is low running costs.

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# How Shall We Stop "Oil Pumping?"

## *Maintenance Of Good Oil Film Essential In Prolonging Life Of Piston*

Practically every motorist has either experienced or heard of pumping. It is one of the phrases which has come to be used very frequently in automobile conversations during the past four or five years. This is due only to the fact that piston ring manufacturers have been more energetic in their sales campaigns but it is also due to the increase in oil pumping troubles along with the decrease in quality of fuel. There is a very definite connection between the two, in spite of the fact that at first thought they seem to be quite remote.

There are many causes of oil pumping. To properly understand the reasons for it, one must thoroughly understand the function of a piston in the cylinder. The piston must perform two definite things. It must act as a seal and as a power transmitting medium. As a seal, it is effective in compressing the gases in the combustion chamber before they are fired, and also preventing leakage of the gas past the piston during the explosion stroke or oil past the piston on the suction stroke. When gas leaks past the piston it is known as a "blow-by." When oil leaks past the piston, the engine is said to pump oil. This oil enters the combustion chamber and is only partly burned, leaving a carbonaceous residue. Excessive carbon deposit results in reduced efficiency, knocking, etc.

The function of transmitting the force of the explosion is a simple one compared with the sealing and guiding action of the piston in the cylinder. To transmit the force of the explosion, it is necessary, of course, that the piston be sufficiently rigid and so designed as to deliver the impulse to the connecting rods through the wrist pin.

It is quite evident that if a piston with its rings provides a perfect seal in the cylinder, oil will not leak into the combustion chamber, nor will gasoline leak by into the crankcase, thereby causing the well known crankcase dilution. A perfect seal would be secured if the cylinders were perfectly round, the pistons perfectly round and a good fit within the cylinder. This results if piston rings are fitted accurately into the grooves in the piston and sprung out with equal pressure all around the piston. Another necessary feature is that the piston must move concentrically during its up and down strokes within the cylinder and not tend to wobble off to one side or the other, thereby putting a twisting stress on the piston rings, causing them to wear rapidly and unevenly as well as to wear the grooves in which they are held. As soon as the piston ring wears its groove so that it is free to move in the groove, oil pumping is bound to start.

Few owners realise that a piston ring which is loose in its groove is in reality a very efficient little pump. But, it is quite possible to see the pumping action. Take the piston on its down stroke with the upper piston ring loose in its groove. Presuming that this is on the suction stroke, there will be a slight vacuum above the piston which tends to create a suction on all points which are loose and not tightly sealed. Both due to this and to the descending action of the piston, the space below the piston ring in the worn groove will be filled with oil on the down stroke. The piston comes to rest at the bottom of its stroke and then begins to start up. Immediately, the oil which has gathered in the space by-passed around the ring and as the piston is fully on its up-stroke, this oil is gathered above the ring.

On the next down stroke, the oil is naturally squeezed out through the space between the piston and the cylinder and enters the combustion chamber. This is the completion of the act of pumping oil caused by a piston ring too loose in its groove. Where all of the piston rings are loose, each ring performs this same pumping operation with the result that the oil is passed from one ring to the next in almost the same way as a multi-stage pump would do it, until finally, after it leaves the top ring, it is squeezed up into the combustion chamber where it is burned and forms carbon.

In addition to oil working upward in the fashion described it may get into the combustion chamber because the ring faces are worn or because the cylinder is worn. An excess of oil on the cylinder wall due to high level or excessive pressure will cause an undue amount of oil to get into the combustion chamber.

Piston rings will not wear rapidly without some good cause for this action, and the cure is obviously in the removal of the cause of wear. Very often, a connecting rod which is not properly lined up will cause cocking of the pistons in the cylinders. This causes a twisting action on the rings and also causes them to bear more on the edge than on the flat side. In the manufacture of pistons and cylinders, this point is very carefully watched and checked up, but very often if the engine is taken down for repairs, the man who is doing the overhauling work will not give this all of the attention it deserves.

The piston has to work under the most difficult set of conditions that exist in the engine. It has about the hardest task to perform and yet must meet them under extreme conditions of temperature and in spite of the expansion and contraction of the metal under the influences of heat and cold. With the aluminum piston particularly this problem becomes acute because of the fact that aluminum expands at almost twice the rate of cast iron and, consequently, with an aluminum piston acting within a cast iron cylinder, the problem is complicated.

A very interesting point in connection with oil pumping and piston fit is the fact that some entirely different stresses are set up in cold motors and warm motors, due to the difference in diameter of the piston. This is, of course, even more noticeable in the aluminum pistons than it is in the iron pistons, but nevertheless affects both types. It is, of course, extremely necessary that the piston be kept lubricated. It has considerable side thrust due to the fact that the connecting rods shift over to rather acute angles during certain parts of the stroke, allowing it to exert a side component against the cylinder wall. When the piston is cold and relatively small inside of the cylinder barrel, the contact of the piston with the cylinder wall, instead of being over a considerable area, is narrowed down so that theoretically it is only a line, since it is a case of two circles tangent one to the other, giving theoretically a line contact. In reality, the area of contact is very small. Naturally, the unit pressure or the pressure on each square unit of surface of the cylinder wall is equal to the total thrust divided by the area of contact. To put this in another way, the larger the area of contact the smaller the amount of pressure against each unit of space. Consequently, it is easy to see that the stresses on the oil film are much higher with a cold motor where the load is concentrated on the small portion of the total area than in a warm motor where it is distributed equally over a large portion.

To put this same proposition in still another way, cold motors wear much more rapidly than warm motors because the wear is concentrated on a smaller area. This is due not only to the reduction in the area itself, but also to the fact that the reduction of the oil film is more marked. After a piston becomes worn, it cannot maintain its concentricity in the cylinder with the result that it tends to cock with resulting destruction to the piston rings and grooves. As the piston ring grooves wear, the oil pumping action is set up as described, and the result is foul spark plugs, carbon deposit, difficult starting, poor hill climbing and bad acceleration.

Another frequent cause of cylinder and piston wear, particularly in cold weather, is the fact that in warming up the engine it is necessary to use the choke, with the result that raw gasoline flows down past the piston rings and cuts the lubricating film. This reduces the lubricating qualities of the oil, giving a metal to metal contact of the piston and cylinder walls, thus accelerating wear on all internal parts.

From what has been said, it is quite apparent that the maintenance of a good oil film is essential in prolonging the life of the piston, or, at least, in delaying the time at which oil pumping will begin to as great an extent as possible. The high unit pressure on the oil film is not alone responsible for the fracture of this film and the rapid wear of the engine. Improperly selected oil which does not stand up under the stresses encountered in the engine cylinder will also break down, causing rapid wear and, consequently, leading to the oil pumping described. It is quite apparent that a loose piston will not act with proper alignment within the cylinder barrel. It will depart from its proper path during at least a part of the stroke and when this happens, a twist is put on the piston ring which will result in the wear of the piston rings and grooves.

# The Motor Car Enters Alaska

Seattle, Wash., April 22.—Automobile travel in Alaska, an impossibility to any extent in the past, will this summer be a popular tourist attraction because of completed highways.

The road from Valdez, at tide water, to Fairbanks is 370 miles long, Government owned and kept in perfect condition by constant working. The scenic attractions along this highway cannot be surpassed in the States because of their "newness" and the wildness of the surrounding regions.

Over mountains that tower thousands of feet above the motorist, through weather worn canyons housing roaring streams of glacial water and into dense forests which prove a welcome relief from the hot rays of the long day's sun, the most northerly improved boulevard winds its crooked way.

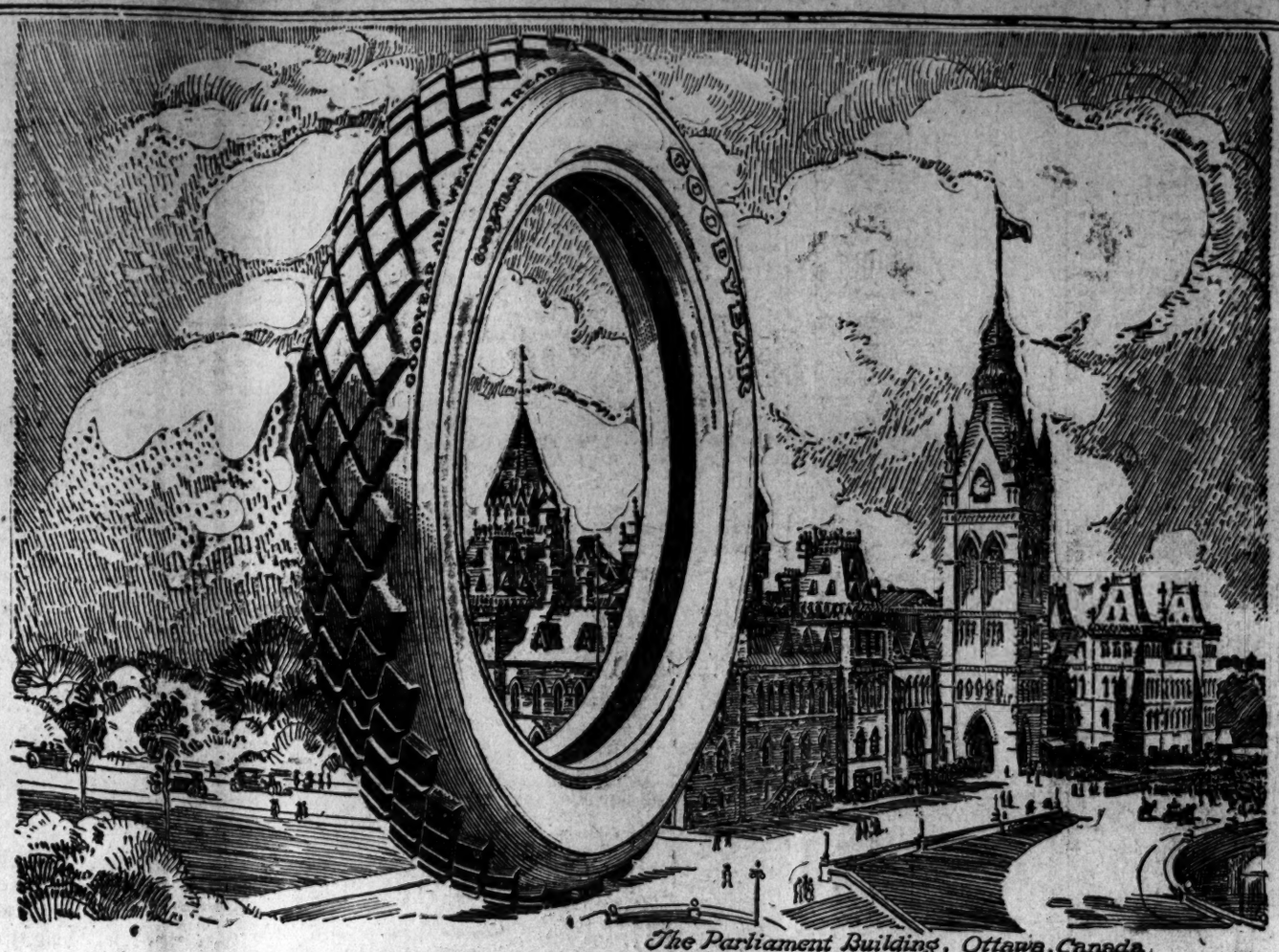
At intervals along the route the tourist comes upon a typical Alaska roadhouse, the cabin of Robert Service and those of other writers of '98. The rough and ready loghouse shelter has not yet disappeared from the interior, and at these stopping places the travellers will find atmosphere galore.

Big touring cars may be hired for the entire trip and return, or sight-seers may ship their own cars from here to Valdez by steamer. Arrangements have been completed so that practically every Alaska steamer carries automobiles to and from the north.

Many side trips can be made by automobile from the main artery of travel on good roads which are being rapidly widened and improved.

### DENTIST ON TRUCK

A medical and dental clinic, operated on a motor truck, is visiting remote Indian tribes in California, accompanied by a physician and a dentist.

The Parliament Building, Ottawa, Canada.

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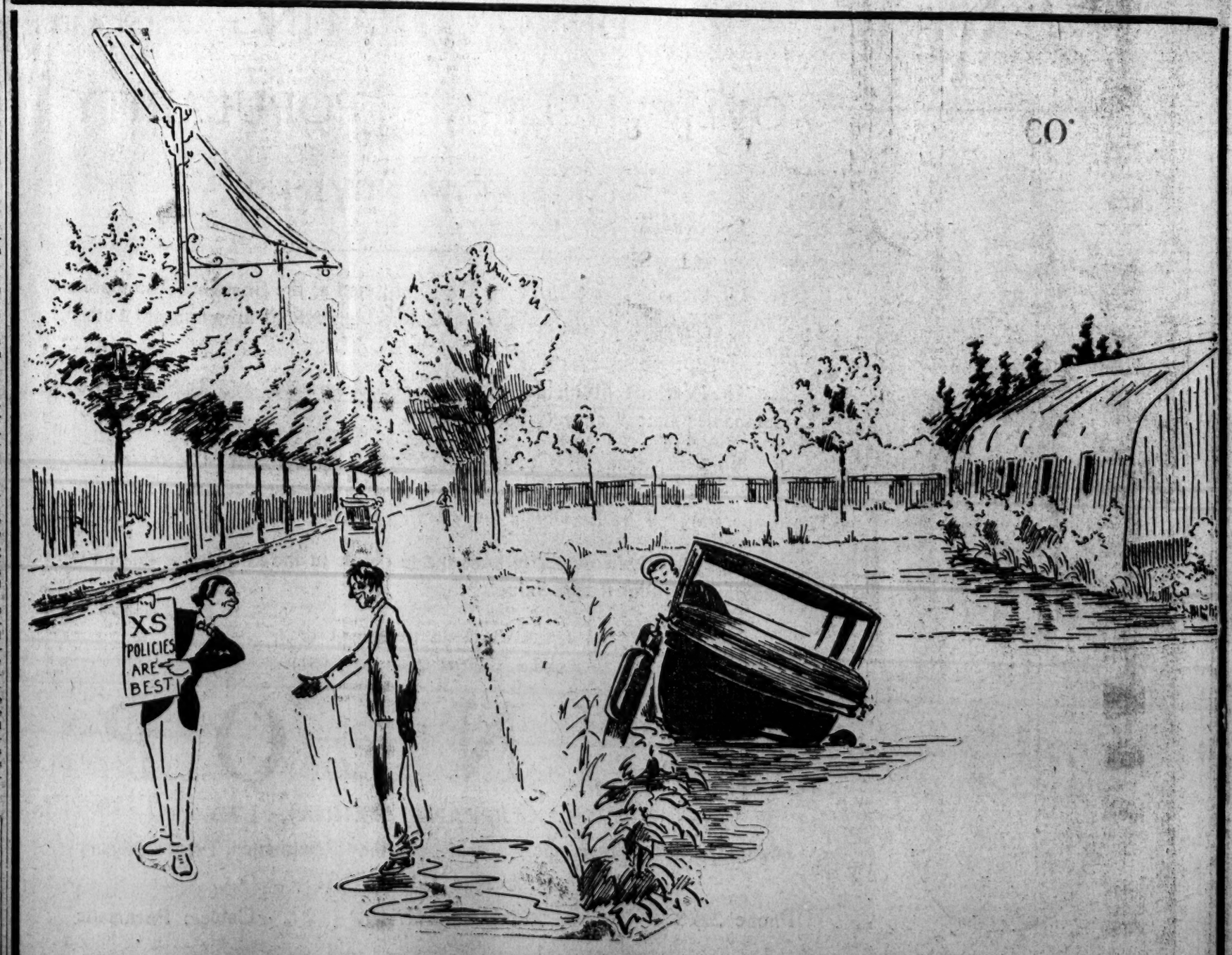

An XS Policy gets you out of trouble. Thanks I've got one, put it there old bean.



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# China Press Sports

SHANGHAI. SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1922

## BABE RUTH IS DISPLACED AS YANK'S LEADER

**Bleachers Battle With Fans Who Razzed Him Responsible**

**ALSO FINED $200**

**Put Out Of Game After Quarrel With Ump, Couldn't Stand Panning**

*(China Press Service)*

Chicago, May 26.—Babe Ruth, champion home run hitter of all time, is no longer captain of the New York American League baseball team. And because Babe lost his head in the game at Washington yesterday and climbed into the grandstand after fans who were razzing him when he was chased from the game by the umpire, Babe has been fined $200.

The double-edged decision was announced by President Ban B. Johnson of the American League following a hurried investigation of the squabble at Washington.

**Babe Ruth**

*Deposed Captain of the New York American League Baseball Club.*

Ruth protested an umpire's decision and when he grew too voluble in his objections, he was ordered to the Yankee dugout. The Washington fans razzed him terrifically and the slugger lost his head long enough to climb into the grandstand after some of the fans who were booing him.

President Johnson received a telegraphic report of the incident from the umpire and immediately suspended the Babe pending a final decision. The latter followed a few hours later with its $200 fine and Ruth's removal from the Yankee captaincy.

Elimination of Ruth from the captaincy may mean further trouble for when Ruth was a holdout for more money before the Spring training trip the Yankee owners were obdurate. Then Ruth demanded a bonus for every home run and this was met by the counter proposal that Ruth would be the field captain of the New Yorkers and receive a sizeable bonus for this.

## Harriers Stage Last Events Of Year On Friday

The Shanghai Harriers club will stage its last run of the 1922 spring season Friday next at Hongkew when a mile and a hundred yard dash handicap will be run. Entries for the two events may be filed with Mr. Tom McKenna, at the International Mixed Court until Tuesday night. George Rose, it is expected, will be scratch for the mile with Serodkin at the same handicap for the 100-yard.

Messrs. Bartlett, Reneman and Wilson will be the handicappers for the meet, while Mr. Van Hook will act as starter.

## SPORT AND STAGE

**BY DOMINO**

**LOCAL LAWS**

*(With apologies to Lord Macauley)*

And the Chieftain's brow was sad,
And the Chieftain's speech was low,
And darkly looked he at the house,
And said "The place must go,
If fire should come upon it
I haven't got a doubt
That men and women all would die
Before we put it out."

* * *

Then out spake Little Wilkie,
One of the A. D. C.
"Now who will lend a helping hand
And save the place with me?"—
He hurried to the Station
To hold the Chief at bay,
But when he got there he found out
The blighter'd gone away!

* * *

"Maskee," said Little Wilkie,
"I think, perhaps, we can
Put all things right and open up,
So everyone man-man."
And now I change the metre
About the old Lyceum
If any doubt my promises
Begad I'd like to see 'em.

* * *

With sorrow and with weeping
Soon was the story told,
How they shut up the place that pleased
In the good days of old.
And now no sound of laughter
Is heard within its walls,
But silence, aye, and darkness
The Thespian spirit palls.

* * *

The Chieftain said "I told 'em
To pull the old place down,
And now perhaps they'll do it
For I have left the town."

* * *

When exchange goes up to normal,
And the roads have all been laid,
When the Council buildings finished,
And our chits have all been paid,
Still will the story ever
Be told o'er glass and cup
How Chieftain Pett before he left
Shut our Lyceum Up!

* * *

**SHUT UP**

I'm referring to the Lyceum and have no wish to be rude to either you or Chieftain Pett. Just fancy, after all these years to be told to "Shut Up." It hurts the playgoer. Of course it does. He and she have been accustomed to look to the house as a home of all that is best in the way of amusement.

During the past week we have noticed quite a lot of letters—some pathetic, some humorous, some indignant, and some almost rude—in respect to the peremptory closing of the Lyceum. If the house is unsafe the Council has undoubtedly adopted the right attitude. The funny part about the whole matter, however, is that the Lyceum is a good deal safer today than it was last November. And yet three shows have been allowed to please capacity audiences, and then in the twinkling of an eye—*Shut Up*—and just when the B.W.A. was ready to give us a taste of its Dramatic Section's talents in Bernard Parry's clever comedy "Purse Strings."

Most of us will admit readily that quite a lot might be done to make the playhouse not only safer, but also more comfortable. But if Rome wasn't built in a day neither was the Lyceum. The Council rubbed the sore when it might very well have applied the plaster. But it is *"Shut Up"* and so will I. Just one last word. I fancy that the A.D.C. Committee will not find the Council's requirements too much out of its reach, and so we can hopefully look forward to again occupying one of the stalls in the Lyceum Theater before the end of the year.

* * *

**THE PURSE STRINGS**

Tomorrow evening, at the Olympic Theater, the Dramatic Section of the British Women's Association will produce "Purse Strings." Thanks to the courtesy of Mrs. Jory, the talented producer, I have been given the pleasure of witnessing some of the rehearsals during the week. The playgoer can look forward confidently to getting a little more than his money's worth. To begin with the lead is being taken by Mrs. Snodgrass—better known to most of us as Miss Vera Doria—Mr. Tim Frawley's leading lady a season or so back. She confesses she likes her part as well as any she has ever portrayed, and Mrs. Jory, an old colleague, says she has never seen this fine actress to better advantage. Absolute agreement with both ladies from me.

* * *

Mrs. Churchill Knight is tackling her first big part; so is Mr. Jenkinson. In rehearsal they show a faithful sense of character, and both have sympathetic voices. We have not seen Mr. Snodgrass in anything like a prominent role before, but I immediately recognised an artist, and made a mental note of it for future use. He fits the part of the fond hubby, with a tight hand on the purse strings, down to the ground. He looks just the jolly sort of fellow he ought to be. He has the hearty laugh that asks the world to laugh with him. I like him. So will you.

Miss Bunty Richardson hasn't much to do, but I fancy she will be caught after for bigger parts when she has fulfilled her present.

Mr. Seddon is another player who has not been seen here. He takes the part of a solicitor, and to the manner born

Mrs. Jory has gathered a fine cast together, she has worked like a Trojan with them, she has beaten down every difficulty, and she has a good show. I hope

(Continued on Page 2)

## SCOTLAND WINS SOCCER TITLE OVER ENGLAND

*(China Press Service)*

London, April 8.—The England and Scotland match—the chief international game of the year—was played at Villa Park, Birmingham, this afternoon, resulting in a win for Scotland by one goal to none.

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | F. | A. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scotland | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| England | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Wales | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Ireland | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 |

Whereas England—the only undefeated side—having drawn with Ireland and beaten Wales, had only to draw to ensure the premier position. Scotland, who had lost to Wales and proved victorious over Ireland, had to win outright.

The match was played on a soft ground after a continuous rain but 40,000 people attended. Scotland took the kickoff. England immediately suggested combination and set a superior pace, with more confidence in tackling and kicking. The Scots lost much time in passing though at times they had the English team hard pressed. They continued their pressure by hard footwork. Play slackened off in the middle of the first half with honors fairly even until half-time was called.

Seventeen minutes after the interval Scotland took the lead after Archibald worked in unopposed for a weak shot at goal. Dawson fell on coming out merely pushing the ball away and Wilson found an open goal. Scotland played a determined defensive game, watching their opponents always, while their forwards passed neatly. The English side was ragged.

## THREE ELEVENS TIED IN COUNTY CRICKET TABLES

*(Reuter Service)*

London, May 26.—The following is the standing of the various teams in the County Championship:

| | Won | Lost | Pts. | Pctg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yorkshire | 5 | — | 25 | 100 |
| Lancashire | 5 | — | 25 | 100 |
| Notts | 4 | — | 20 | 100 |
| Sussex | 5 | 1 | 25 | 83 |
| Surrey | 3 | 1 | 15 | 75 |
| Middlesex | 2 | — | 10 | 66 |
| Hampshire | 2 | 2 | 10 | 50 |
| Warwickshire | 2 | 3 | 10 | 40 |
| Derbyshire | 1 | 2 | 5 | 33 |
| Gloucestershire | 1 | 3 | 5 | 25 |
| Kent | — | — | 2 | 20 |
| Somerset | — | 3 | 4 | 16 |
| Essex | — | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| Worcestershire | — | 3 | — | — |
| Leicestershire | — | 3 | — | — |
| Northamptonshire | — | 4 | — | — |
| Glamorgan | — | 5 | — | — |

At Lords Essex secured a first innings victory over Middlesex.

At Nottingham Notts beat Warwickshire by nine wickets. In Notts' first innings John Gunn made 150.

At Bath Surrey beat Somerset by 221 runs.

At Manchester Lancashire beat Leicestershire by four wickets. In the Lancastrians' first innings Makepeace made 169 and James Tyldesley 112 not out.

At Cambridge Yorkshire defeated Cambridge University by nine wickets.

### BELGIAN WINS RACE

*(French Wireless through Reuter)*

Paris, May 26.—The Belgian, Sellier, yesterday won the bicycle race from Paris to Brussels.

## *Hanbury School Takes Interscholastic Meet By Fraction Of A Point*

**Tug Of War Decides Meeting; Hanbury Boys Get Good Start In Junior Events; American School Was Second**

The Thomas Hanbury School for boys, the dark horse in Shanghai Interscholastic track and field sports took the annual meeting at Hongkew park yesterday afternoon, over the Shanghai American School by a fraction of a point. The Shanghai Public School was a poor third, 18 points behind. The result was Hanbury 62 2-3; Americans 61 5-6 and Public School 44 1-2.

The tug of war virtually decided the meet. The Thomas Hanbury boys had pulled against the American boys last Thursday in the preliminary rounds of the meet, and, when they won out yesterday over the Public School boys, they annexed the five points needed for victory at the meet. The T.H.S. boys also made many points in the junior or lightweight events, so that when the big events of the program came they were in a good position to give and take.

Brockett of the S.P.S. won the 100 dash in the very short time of 10 2-5. Four watches took his time. Two worked at 2-5s. and two at 3-5s., though one of the timers said afterwards that he was slow. The two-fifths mark was probably correct.

Waller of the Hanbury school was the high scorer of the meet with his wins in the 60 yard dash, the high jump and the running broad, together with his third in the shot put. There were no outstanding features other than Brockett's 100 yards in 10 and 2-5 and his win of the 220, and his place in the 440.

The results follow:

60-yard dash, under 80 lbs.—Waller (THS) first, Whithagen (THS) second, Nobleston (SPS) third, Verner (THS) fourth. Time—:07 3-5.

60-yard dash, under 95 lbs.—Phillips (THS) first, Arthur (SPS) second, Anderson (THS) third, Livchitz (THS) fourth. Time—:07 3-10.

100-yard dash, under 110 lbs.—Symons (THS) first, Tajima (SPS) second, Denver (THS) third, Sholder (SPS) fourth. Time—:11 2-5.

100-yard dash—Brockett, (SPS) first, Caldwell (SAS) second, Kaberlitz (SPS) third, Madar (SPS) fourth. Time—:10 2-5.

120 low hurdles—Kaberlitz (SPS) first, Chase (SAS) second, McDaniel (SAS) third, Waters (SAS) fourth. Time—:16 2-5.

220 yard dash—Brockett (SPS) first, Caldwell (SAS) second, Brown (SPS) third, Kaberlitz (SPS) fourth. Time—:23 4-5.

440-yard dash—Waters (SAS) first, Brockett (SPS) second, Brown (SPS) third, Pierce (SAS) fourth. Time—:54 3-5.

Mile run—Fisher (SAS) first, Hagar (SAS) second, Tajima (SPS) third, David (SPS) fourth. Time—5:04.

Shot put—Caldwell (SAS) first, Schwartz (THS) second, Waller (THS) third, Greener (THS) fourth. 36 ft., 2 1-2 in.

Discus throw—Pahomov (SAS) first, Squires (SAS) second, Greener (THS) third, McGinnis (SAS) fourth. 92 ft, 11½ in.

High jump—Waller, (THS), Moalen (THS), McDaniel (SAS) tied for first, Madar (SPS) and Wilson (THS) tied for fourth. 5 ft. 2 in.

Pole vault—Greener (THS) first, Waters (SAS) and McDaniel (SAS) tied for second, Squires (SAS) and Denver (THS) tied for fourth. 9 ft. 7½ in.

Running broad jump—Waller (THS) first, Jesu (SPS) second, Chase (SAS) third, Maitland (THS) fourth. 17 ft. 11 in.

Cricket ball throw—Schwartz, (THS) first, Hagar (SAS) second, Squires (SAS) third, Parker (SAS) fourth. 287 ft.

Relay race—American school first, Public School second, Hanburg School third. Time—3:27 1-2.

Tug of war—Hanbury School won.

### *Leading Batters*

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

| | G. | AB. | R. | H. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pratt, Boston | 10 | 39 | 9 | 18 | .462 |
| Speaker, Clevel'y | 11 | 46 | 11 | 21 | .457 |
| Sisler, St. Louis | 12 | 51 | 19 | 23 | .451 |
| Williams, St. L. | 12 | 45 | 10 | 20 | .444 |
| Scott, New York | 12 | 41 | 6 | 17 | .415 |

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

| | G. | AB. | R. | H. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tierney, Pittsburg | 8 | 28 | 5 | 14 | .500 |
| Kelly, New York | 11 | 39 | 10 | 18 | .462 |
| Mokan, Pittsburg | 5 | 20 | 3 | 9 | .450 |
| Groh, New York | 11 | 45 | 8 | 19 | .422 |
| Hornsby, St. L. | 10 | 34 | 9 | 14 | .412 |

### *Standings In The Big Leagues*

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

| | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 19 | 9 | .678 |
| Pittsburgh | 14 | 11 | .560 |
| St. Louis | 15 | 12 | .555 |
| Philadephia | 12 | 12 | .500 |
| Cincinnati | 13 | 14 | .481 |
| Chicago | 12 | 13 | .480 |
| Brooklyn | 12 | 16 | .426 |
| Boston | 6 | 18 | .250 |

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

| | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 19 | 10 | .655 |
| New York | 19 | 11 | .633 |
| Boston | 14 | 12 | .538 |
| Philadelphia | 13 | 13 | .500 |
| Detroit | 14 | 15 | .482 |
| Cleveland | 13 | 16 | .448 |
| Chicago | 10 | 17 | .370 |
| Washington | 11 | 19 | .366 |

## BOWLERS DISCUSS DOPE AS RAINS CLOSE GREENS

BY THE SHOT

Greens closed!

Such was the greeting which met lawn bowlers who turned up on the off chance of a game yesterday.

Considering the amount of rain which had fallen I must confess I was agreeably surprised at the condition of the turf. Anyway the downpour will do an immensity of good to the greens which were getting very hard and parched. Especially is this the case at Wayside, where returfing has taken place. I understand that the vagaries of one or two patches on these greens are worrying the hard working ground committee a trifle. As a matter of fact something like a 10 bias is necessary to keep the woods within bounds of some of the rinks.

Had the greens been playable a very interesting match would have taken place between the "Recs" and the "Waysiders," which would have given a line on the season's form. At present it seems to me that the former are as strong a contingent as we have seen with anyone Club, and will surely give a good account of themselves this season.

One of last season's Hankow Interport team Mr. H. Gray is at present here and is getting quite a lot of fun on the bowling greens. I was watching him play in a rink game, on the Recs ground, and from what I saw, he has very little to learn in the trundling line. He tells me that Hankow is going to make a big effort to retain the flag when their team comes up for the Interport Games.

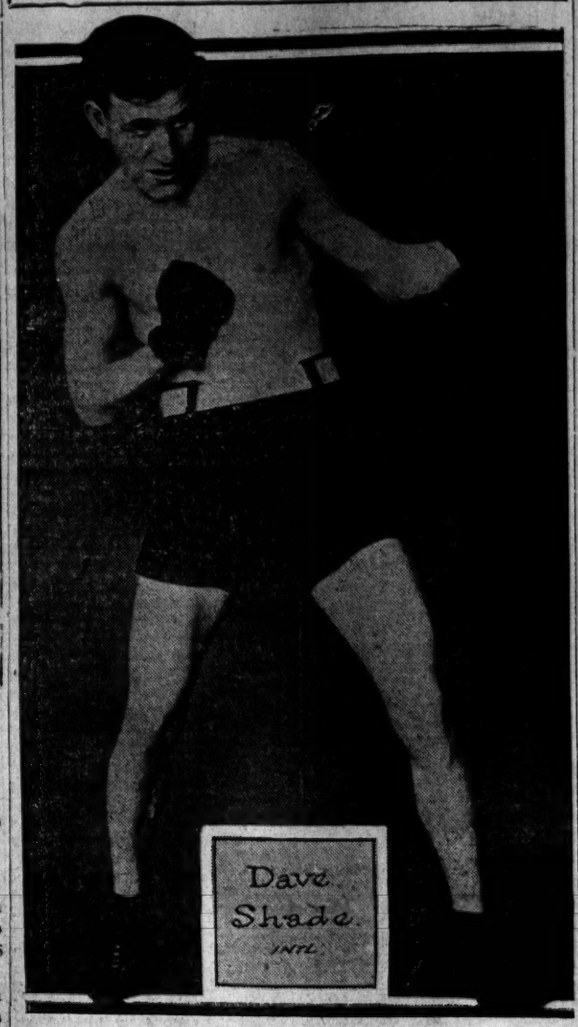
We shall soon have the entries and draw for the Championships, and it is to be hoped that the dates for the completion of ties will be strictly adhered to. I have a distinct recollection of witnessing the pairs finals last year when one wanted a fur coat to keep warm.

In regard to the Championships, I have an idea that a re-draw after each round would do a lot of good towards getting the competitions over to schedule. When doing this the Association would be in a position to scratch defaulters who had no tangible excuse for not getting on with the ties. I understand the Association has arrangements in hand for testing woods of doubtful bias. This is a step in the right direction and they are to be congratulated on their efforts. The interclub game between the Recs and the Yangtszepoo L. B. C. will probably be arranged for the 11th ult.

### *Baseball Reds And Blues Play Today*

The Reds and Blues of the Shanghai Baseball club will meet this afternoon on the local diamond in an intrateam match. Wynn will probably pitch for one team and Scott for the other, with Cadigan helping out between times. Bruce will catch for one nine and Hirsh or Griffith for the other. All players are urged to report for the match promptly at 2:30 p.m. The game commences at 3.

## Dave Shade Sets Dough-Grabbing Record




DAVE Shade, nineteen-year-old San Francisco mauler, has set a new record for earning money in the prize ring. He drew $32,700 for fighting thirteen bouts during March and the first week of April. Within a ten-day period, from April 1 to 10, Shade was offered thirty-three scraps, with purses totalling $65,000. He fought a fifteen-round draw with Jack Britton at Madison Square Garden, New York, and has been declared by Leo P. Flynn, boxing promoter, to be "one-half welterweight champion of the world."

## WHEN MAHARAT AMPHUR RACES THE PROSECUTOR

On the afternoon of the 1st inst., says the Bangkok Times, there was to be a race between two ponies on a field near the Amphur office at Bang Pahan in the changvad of Ayudhya. One pony belonged to the Nai Amphur of Maharat district, and one to the public prosecutor of the changyad. The owners had a bet of Tls. 600 on the result. But the whole countryside was interested, and the outside bets amounted to several thousand ticals.

Fully two thousand people were present, and when it came to the time for the race to start, the whole two thousand were taking part in the proceedings. Quarrelling took place and there was considerable disturbance. Two starts were attempted, but only one pony got away and such was the uproar and the evident impossibility of getting a fair contest that the Nai Amphur, the owner of the ground, declared the race off. Then the various nakleng (sportsmen) with bets on had an exciting time looking for the stakeholders. At dusk there was a general move to the west bank, where there is a market.

After eating and drinking the crowd began to quarrel, the general body of naklengs expressing their disapproval of the Nai Amphur. Knives and revolvers were freely used and there was a fair casualty list including the accountant and the Palat Amphur. The Nai Amphur tried to escape on his pony, but it was badly stabbed in the neck, and he had to run. Fortunately nobody was killed, and apparently the occasion is now looked back on as a diversion.

### *Phillies' Pitcher Badly Injured*

*(China Press Service)*

Philadelphia, May 25.—Wilbur T. Hubbell, pitcher of the Philadelphia Nationals, was severely injured in the Philadelphia-Brooklyn game here today when he was struck on the head by a ball batted by T. Griffiths of the Brooklyn team.

Doctors said that he sustained a concussion of the brain and a probable fracture of the skull.

Brooklyn won the first game of the double-header by a score of 8 to 7.

## YACHT CLUB TO HOLD OPENING CRUISE TODAY

The opening cruise of the Shanghai Yacht Club season has been arranged for today, the start to be made from the Bund at 10 a.m. The yachts will proceed up river in the usual order, the Commodore leading. The flagship "Foam" will leave the Peking Road jetty at the same time, having on board non-owning members and their guests.

On the Commodore making the signal to anchor, all yachts will proceed to take up berths as near to him as possible and will "dress ship." Owners and their guests will then go aboard the Flagship where the usual formalities will be gone through.

Should the weather conditions prove favorable, it is hoped that some informal races may be held during the day, including a race home.

It is hoped that all members, including those owning motorboats, will join in the cruise and that owners of yachts will do their best to insure a good attendance of non-owning members and guests, so that the function may be made as successful as possible.

### *College Baseball*

**APRIL 17**

Tufts, 9; Catholic U., 7.
Vale, 1; Georgia, 0.
Vanderbilt, 16; Ohio State, 15.
Holy Cross-Penn (rain).
Brown-Columbia (rain).
Wesleyan-Springfield (rain).

**APRIL 22**

Fordham, 8; Boston College, 4.
N. Y. U., 5; Johns Hopkins, 4.
Columbia, 12; Wesleyan, 5.
Princeton, 4; Pennsylvania, 3.
Stevens, 7; Rutgers, 6.
Army, 12; Williams, 2.
Navy, 13; Delaware, 4.
Dartmouth, 6; Middlebury, 3.
Lehigh, 18; Union 7.
Holy Cross, 7; Boston U., 0.
Brown, 8; Rhode Island State, 4.
Savage School, 5; St. Francis, 4.
Conn, Aggies, 2; Mass. Aggies, 1.
Lafayette, 3; Swarthmore, 1.
Colgate, 9; Cornell, 4.
West Virginia, 8; Carnegie Tech., 3.
C. C. N. Y., 5; R. P. I., 2.
Penn State, 8; Gettysburg, 2.
Ursinus, 8; Haverford, 0.
Springfield, 6; Syracuse, 4.
Albright, 5; Dickinson, 2.
Bucknell, 5; Lebanon Valley, 2.
Wisconsin, 8; Minnesota, 1.

## CHEN LEADS IN AGGREGATE FOR S. R. A. MEETING

**Second Stage Of Shanghai Rifle Ass'n Keeps Other Places Close**

**WAUNG LEADS A1 CLASS**

**Three Members Of Chinese Company Lead In Grand Aggregate**

The second stage of the annual rifle meeting of the Shanghai rifle association was held yesterday when 86 members competed. The conditions were Service (Snapshooting and deliberate). These conclude the service competitions. J. S. Chen (Chinese Company) won the grand aggregate with 280 out of possible score 300 (92, 95, 93).

The last stage of Bisley (7 ranges) will conclude today at about 5 p.m. Adding the total score (Bisley and Service combined) J. S. Chen is leading with 502 points in the Grand Aggregate.

Three competitions are now completed and following are the names of the three highest scorers in each event.

Below is also the result of the five highest aggregate scores in each class and the grand aggregate to date, irrespective of Class.

Three members of the Chinese Co. are leading in the Grand Aggregate. J. S. Chen 502, Y. C. Waung 489 and C. G. Hoh 488.

**Grand Aggregate**

J S. Chen 502, Y. C. Yaung 489, C. G. Hoh 488, W. T. Rose and H. Noisshiki 476 each.

**Class Aggregate**

**"A1" Class**

Y. C. Waung 489, C. G. Hoh 488, W. T. Rose and Noisshiki 476 and O. L. Ilbert 475.

**"A" Class**

J. S. Chen 502, L. J. Hughes 471, J. Macbeth 467, Y. Hori 463 and W. Blackwood 454.

**"B" Class**

T. S. Perry 541, M Tsukasaki 442, D. Leighton 441, J. M. Watson 429 and H. Holt 424.

**"C" Class**

G. Caulton 456, R. Davie 450 A. C. Godby 449, S. Okada 439 and D. Kajean 407.

**"D" Class**

T. Ishizumi and N. S. Li 457 each, D. W. Kan 424, F. Diniz 412 and L. Ongetta 364.

**EVENT 7**

**"A1" Class**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R. F. Wilner | (48-46) | 94 |
| O. L. Ilbert | (47-45) | 92 |
| F. W. Snape | (49-43) | 92 |

**"A" Class**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. Blackwood | (46-47) | 93 |
| J. S. Chen | (44-48) | 92 |
| M. Iijima | (46-46) | 92 |

**"B" Class**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. M. Watson | (47-38) | 85 |
| T. S. Parry | (44-40) | 84 |
| D. Leighton | (42-40) | 82 |

**"C" Class**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G. Caulton | (44-43) | 87 |
| C. Kemp | (44-42) | 86 |
| A. C. Godby | (43-42) | 85 |

**"D" Class**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N. S. Li | (47-43) | 90 |
| D. W. Kan | (42-41) | 83 |
| T. Ishizumi | (44-37) | 81 |

**EVENT 8**

"A1" Class:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. T. Rose | (47-45) | 92 |
| C. G. Hoh | (47-43) | 90 |
| H. Noisshiki | (49-40) | 89 |

"A" Class:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. S. Chen | (48-46) | 95 |
| J. Macbeth | (48-43) | 91 |
| Y. Hori | (44-43) | 87 |

"B" Class:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. Leighton | (48-45) | 93 |
| M. Tsukasaki | (50-40) | 90 |
| J. M. Diniz | (49-38) | 87 |

"C" Class:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R. Davie | (49-47) | 96 |
| T. W. Mitchell | (45-42) | 87 |
| C. Caulton | (47-40) | 87 |

"D" Class:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N. S. Li | (44-43) | 87 |
| F. Diniz | (50-31) | 81 |

**EVENT 9**

"A1" Class:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Y. C. Waung | (47-36) | 83 |
| W. T. Rose | (45-37) | 82 |
| V. Olsen | (46-35) | 81 |

"A" Class:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. S. Chen | (48-45) | 93 |
| J. Macebeth | (38-39) | 77 |
| Y. Hori | (37-38) | 75 |

"B" Class:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T. S. Parry | (39-44) | 83 |
| M. Leitao | (46-36) | 82 |
| D. Leighton | (42-39) | 81 |

"C" Class:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. C. Godby | (41-35) | 76 |
| K. Nakajima | (34-36) | 70 |
| S. Okoda | (36-34) | 70 |

"D" Class:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T. Ishizumi | (38-43) | 81 |
| N. S. Li | (40-40) | 80 |
| H. F. Kay | (37-30) | 67 |

**RIFLE MATCH**

The Rifle Match, Shanghai Rifle Association versus the City Rifle Club, London, was shot yesterday at noon under fairly good weather conditions. The team was called to shoot at 7 a.m. and on account of target being obscured the Committee decided to postpone to above time.

The Shanghai Team put up a good score of 942 and Mr. L. J.

Hughes is to be congratulated for his fine performance of 102 points (H. P. S. 105).

Following are the results of the shoot. The Match was refereed by Mr. H. W. Lambert, a member of the City Rifle Club.

| Names | 200 | 500 | 600 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. J. Hughes | 33 | 35 | 34 | 102 |
| R. F. Wilmer | 35 | 33 | 32 | 100 |
| C. Luthy | 31 | 33 | 33 | 97 |
| F. W. Snape | 32 | 32 | 33 | 97 |
| E. I. M. Barrett | 32 | 35 | 29 | 96 |
| H. I. Ito | 32 | 31 | 31 | 94 |
| C. G. Hoh | 31 | 31 | 31 | 93 |
| A. M. Collaco | 29 | 31 | 31 | 91 |
| Y. C. Wang | 29 | 32 | 27 | 88 |
| W. T. Rose | 26 | 30 | 28 | 84 |
| | 310 | 323 | 309 | 942 |

## Derby Favorite, Pondoland, May Not Start In Race

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 26.—A message from Newmarket states that Pondoland yesterday and today was on the walking list. He is reported to be suffering from a boil on the off hind leg with the result that his hock is filled. He walked slightly lame this morning but it is expected that this will be remedied in a day or two.

The Lingfield course betting on the Derby is 5-1 against Pondoland.

Mr. Solly Joel, the owner of Pondoland, stated that his horse did trotting exercise this morning and that the trainer was quite satisfied with his condition. Pondoland will be at full work tomorrow.

He said that Pondoland's prospects were good, "Whatever beats him will win."

The following is this evening's betting on the Derby:

4 to 1 St. Louis
5 to 1 Captain Cuttle
6 to 1 Pondoland
100 to 8 Tamar
18 to 1 Craig-an-Cower
25 to 1 Lord of Burghley

## Catholic Club Garden Party

The St. Joseph's Catholic Association Sports Club will hold a garden party at the Club Grounds on the Race Course Wednesday afternoon.

## Johnny Buff

## Marines Have A Crack Nine, Wilhoit Writes

The United States Legation Guard baseball team, which will be seen in Shanghai later in the season, is "a crack ball club," according to a letter received by Mal Maloney from Cy Wilhoit.

Wilhoit writes that the Marines have one of the best nines ever developed in China and he looks for them to tear through to a great record this season.

The Legation Guard defeated the 15th Infantry two straight by scores of 3-2 and 2-1 and also won from the Tientsin civilians. Wilhoit and Hoag, the latter the catcher who played good ball here, were in the Tientsin civilian lineup, Wilhoit playing shortstop.

It is hoped here to arrange for the Marines and 15th Infantry teams to come to Shanghai, and if possible they will both be here at the same time.

## CAL. U. TENNIS AND BALL TEAMS TO VISIT CHINA

Three organisations from the University of California will arrive in Yokohama on the steamer Hoosier State today to show Japan and China the latest in American sports and music.

The California Glee Club, the tennis team and the San Francisco Collegians will make their invasion of the Orient simultaneously.

The first activity of the visiting students will be a dance and entertainment to be given by the Glee Club at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on the night of their arrival. The Glee Club is the largest organisation making the trip, 26 entertainers being on their way to Yokohama under the direction of Mr. C. R. Morse.

The California Glee Club visited the Orient two years ago and had such success that a return trip was arranged. The dance at the Grand Hotel will be the first of several entertainments which the Glee Club will give in Yokohama and Tokio.

After the engagement at the Grand, the collegians will entertain at a cabaret dance to be given at Kagetsu-en ball room and then will fill engagements in Yokohama and Tokio at theaters and hotels. The Glee Club is bringing a 10-piece jazz band and several vocal and instrumental soloists and is prepared to present a 12-act vaudeville show and concert in theater engagements.

The San Francisco Collegians, although a separate organisation, have planned their itinerary so that they will make their tour of Japan in company with the Glee Club. The Collegians will play eight baseball games in Tokio and when the other students leave for Osaka and Kobe, they will play a series of games before leaving for China.

The Collegians are in Japan as the guests of Keio University Baseball Association.

The California tennis team, composed of four men, defeated the Stanford inter-collegiate champions last month and have scheduled several matches in Japan. Advices say that the team is headed by Wallace Bates, high ranking tennis star in the United States and conqueror of Phil Neer, American intercollegiate champion.

## Filipino Boxer Dies After Bout

Manila, May 17.—Leon Tapang, local bantamweight boxer, died at the Philippine general hospital last night following a brief illness which forced him to quit the fight at the end of the fourth round in his scheduled six round contest with Kid Gorio. At the time of the termination of the bout Tapang was winning by a small margin, and did not appear to have been hurt to any great extent.

Tapang became unconscious immediately after leaving the ring and was rushed to the Philippine General Hospital where he was placed in a private room, and given the best of medical attention, two doctors being constantly on the case until the end.

The cause of death has not been determined as yet and an autopsy will be held today.

## Marines Take Two At Tientsin

Tientsin, May 24.—The Peking Marines won two games here last Sunday in their double header against the 15th infantry and the Tientsin Civilians. The first game was a pitchers' battle with McClair and Hutchinson opposing. Hits and runs were scarce.

Against the Cits Kelly for the Marines fanned 9. Both games were loose. Cy Wilhoit played at short for the Civilians. His record showed twice at bat, one run, one assist and one error. Hoag, another recent arrival from Shanghai caught for the Cits. He was at bat three times for no hits.

## Hsu Willing To Give Up His Job, He Says

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, May 26.—It is reported in Presidential quarters that President Hsu has said to those who are in close contact with him that he would not stick to the Presidency if his abdication would accelerate the unification of the country. President Hsu is also reported to have abandoned his policy of opposing the reassembling of the old Parliament.

## Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

she "goes over" with a wallop. She deserves it.

* * *

THE ISIS

I wrote a few lines about "Way Down East" a couple of days ago. It was towards evening, and the day was far spent before I was able to rattle upon the typewriter. In fact it must have been almost the next morn. But it is a wonderful picture. I never imagined that a "movie" could speak so loud. D. W. Griffith has done some wonderful things but he has never done anything so wonderful as "Way Down East." My main thought coming away was: "In the movies you can produce gorgeous nature with all its generous beauty and love of us and grandeur. And you can do this in the most impressive way before millions all over the world every day and night through the media of the greatest interpreters of nature and human nature. Griffith and his players have unlocked the universe—and this is but the beginning."

By the way, I never saw the inside of the Isis Theater before. I was immediately struck with the place. It is like the Court Theater, Sloane Square, London—off the map—and yet like that theater it seems to get pictures that are so good that people from every place on the map go there. It is out of the way, but like the North Pole, it is worth reaching.

* * *

SWANK

Two actors, A. and B. proud of their aristocratic friends, were engaged in friendly converse. A. started the game by playing a knight, which was countered by B. mentioning a baronet as an acquaintance. A. followed with a real live baron, to which B retorted with a viscount. Not to be outdone A. talked about his friend the earl, but B. capped this acquaintanceship with a marquis, and the game ended with both of them mentioning a duke!

It was a drawn battle, but the next day B. carried off the honors of war when, on meeting his fellow actor again, he remarked, "I don't know whether I showed you this tie-pin, given to me by Teddy." "Who's Teddy?" asked A. unsuspiciously. "Edward the Seventh, dear old bean; we were great pals!"

IMITATION THE SINCEREST FORM—

Children are very impressionable. A little boy had been reading The Fair Maid of Perth, or some such historical work of fiction, and he was standing disconsolately one day in front of a tobacco shop.

"Sonny, ye look troubled," an old woman said. "Anythin' I can do for ye?"

"Hist, mother!"

And the urchin grandiloquently placed a penny in her withered hand.

"Mother, old mother," he went on, "thou canst indeed be of signal service, an' thou wilt. Seest you tobacco shop? Then take thee this bronze coin, and bid the churl within to give thee a cigarette, and eke a match therefor. Be secret, mother, and bewray me not, or thy old blood shall answer for't. I will await thee here. And now, beldame, begone!"

## Baseball Scores

(Friday's Games)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Cincinnati

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicago | 5 |
| Cincinnati | 2 |
| Cincinnati | 2 |
| Chicago | 1 |

At New York

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | 6 |
| Boston | 2 |
| New York | 10 |
| Boston | 2 |

At Philadelphia

| | |
|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 7 |
| Philadelphia | 5 |
| Brooklyn | 7 |
| Philadelphia | 0 |

At St. Louis

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Louis | 6 |
| Pittsburgh | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 9 |
| Philadelphia | 6 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE

At Detroit

| | |
|---|---|
| Cleveland | 8 |
| Detroit | 3 |

At Chicago

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicago | 2 |
| St. Louis | 1 |

At Boston

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 6 |
| Boston | 7 |

(Ten innings)

At Washington

| | |
|---|---|
| Washington | 3 |
| New York | 1 |
| Cleveland | 3 |
| Detroit | 7 |

## Harding, With 22 Handicap, To Try For Golf Honors

(China Press Service)

Washington, May 26.—President Warren G. Harding, under his old title as editor of Marion Ohio, Star, started off in the Washington newspapermen's golf tournament with a handicap of twenty two strokes.

It is conceded that it may even be possible for him to win the tournament with this handicap.

Other newspapermen are anxious to put it over the President for once in his life.

## Boy Scouts Going To Camp At Henli

Following a busy period of intertroop competition and inspection the Boy Scouts of the Polytechnic School for Boys will attend the Patrol Leader's camp at Henli June 2, 3 and 4. About 200 leaders and seconds and 80 officers will attend the camp.

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OH! SHUT UP! ISN'T IT BAD ENOUGH TO LISTEN TO MAGGIE SINGIN'?

See BARNEY GOOGLE and His SWEET WOMAN Every Day In THE EVENING STAR.

# Bringing Up Father

TAKE THESE CHILDREN UP TO THE MAY PARTY IN THE PARK AND SEE THAT YOU TAKE THEM HOME BY FIVE O'CLOCK!

ME?

SODA AND CANDY

SODA ICE CREAM

HEY KIDS! JUST A MINUTE!

KIN I BE QUEEN FER A LITTLE WHILE!

NO-YOU DON'T KNOW HOW!

2

GEE! IT'S LIKE CHRISTMAS!

GIVE 'EM ALL THE ICE CREAM THEY WANT-THEN GIVE 'EM SOME MORE-I'LL SEND SOME ONE AROUND TO TAKE 'EM HOME

GET SOME LOLLYPOPS!

3

THIS IS TOO FINE A DAY TO WASTE ON A KINDERGARTEN!

4

WHERE'S DINTY?

DINTY MOORE

HE TOOK SOME KIDS TO A MAY PARTY IN THE PARK!

5

TOP O' THE MORNIN' TO YOU-MRS. CLANCY-WHERE IS YOUR GOOD HUSBAND?

HE'S NO GOOD-I HAD A HARD TIME GITTIN' HIM TO TAKE THE KIDS TO THE PARK!

6

HERE'S DUGAN-I'LL JUST JOIN IN ON HIS PARTY!

WE MUST HURRY AS I DON'T WANT TO MISS THAT MAY DAY PARTY.

7

?

SORRY JIGGS-WE ARE LATE NOW!

8

BY GOLLY-EVERYBODY MUST BE AT THAT MAY DAY PARTY!

9

FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE-WHAT'S THE MATTER.

I'M SICK!

I'M FROZEN!

I WANNA GO HOME!

I DUNNO THEY ALL GOT SICK-I'VE SENT FOR A DOCTOR!

10

NOW-THE BEST THING YOU CAN DO IS TO TAKE THEM RIGHT HOME-GIVE THEM THAT MEDICINE I GAVE YOU EVERY HOUR!

IS THAT THE BEST THING YOU CAN THINK OF? AN' I GOTTA PAY YOU FOR THAT!

11

G'WAN AN' TAKE IT-I SUPPOSE I GOTTA STAY HERE UNTIL YOUR FOLKS GIT HOME.

HOW DOES IT TASTE-WILLIE?

I DIDN'T GIT A CHANCE TO BE QUEEN-

GEO McMANUS

12

# Little Jimmy

1. "BY GEORGE! I'VE LEFT THE MAP AND PROSPECTUS OF THE OIL PROPERTY AT MY HOME. WE CAN'T DRAW UP ANY PAPERS WITHOUT THEM AND EVERY MOMENTS DELAY MEANS LOSS."
"OH, THAT'S EASILY FIXED. WRITE A NOTE TO YOUR HOUSE AND MY LITTLE BOY WILL TAKE IT OVER AND GET THEM FOR US.

2.

3. "ERE'S THE PROSPECTUS 'AND 'ERE'S THE MAP 'AND MIND YER'E CAREFUL WI' 'EM."
MAP

4. "WHATS THE MATTER WITH YOUR KITE?"
"I AINT GOT ENUFF TAIL ON IT."
MAP

5. "IF I HAD SOME MORE PAPER I CUD FIX UT."

6. MAP

7. "NOW SHE'S ALL RIGHT!"
MAP

8. "WHAT GOOD'S THAT OTHER BIG PAPER DOIN' YOU?"
MAP

9. AND IN JIMMY'S HOME TWO EAGER HEARTS BEAT FOR HIS RETURN

10. "I SEE NO WAY OUT EXCEPT FOR US TO GO AND LOOK FOR HIM."

11. MAP

12. "GREAT SCOTT! THIS IS MY MAP! HOW-?-?-?-?"
MAP OF

13. "WHEREVER THIS STRING LEADS, THERE WILL OUR ANSWER BE."
MAP OF

14. "IF I HADNTA GIVED YOU THAT LITTLEST PAPER FOR YOUR KITES TAIL I'D A HADDA 'NUFF FOR MY OWN KITES TAIL. AN' NEN IT UDDA STAYED UP."

15

SWINNERTON